Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XVIII, NO. 31. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1881. WHOLE NO. 915.

Have received our

ENTIRE STOCK OF

Fall and Winter

CLOTHING.

WORTLEY BROS.

TELEPHONE!

This is the way it comes to the EMPORIUM now!

"Halloo!" "Yes, who calls?" "Mrs. B., who answers?" "Mr. Smith' "All right, Mr. Smith, will you please send up twelve rolls more of the same **Paper** I ordered yesterday. We like it so well we have concluded to paper another room. How miserable that I papered my kitchen before I saw your papers. Mr. B. says he will get a piece of your **10 Cent Paper** and have it framed and hung in the kitchen, I feel so bad about it. Please send some Samples of **Borders,** a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's **Soothing Syrup**, a Package of **Envelopes** and a **Daily Paper.** Mr. B. is down town, and as he says he has to go to you to be suited with **Cigars** and **Soda Water,** you may see him. Please tell him I have company and I want him to get a Loaf of Bread and come home early enough to split a little wood before dinner. Oh, yes, and ask him to call at Dr. A's, and bring him up to see Johny, and tell the Doctor that times ain't now as they used to was in Old Pod Auger days, and he must get the Telephone or we wlll have to change doctors. If he does not come into the storc will it be much trouble for you to see him on the street, you don't have to go to the saloon for *him.*" "No trouble at all, glad to do it." "Thank you, good bye." "Good bye."

And this "Halloo, **Smith**, put up and deliver to Mrs. W., on Summit street, **Bromide Potash,** four drams; **Hydrate Chloral,** two drams; **Syrup Simple,** two ounces; use as directed.—Dr. Sawbones."

Such orders as these I shall be glad to fill promptly, and parties having Telephones may feel at perfect liberty to ring me up. I will receive **Orders for Medicines Sundays** and deliver them between the hours of 12-50 and 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW FALL GOODS

AT GLOVER'S.

I am just Opening a Large

STOCK OF GOODS

—FOR—

FALL TRADE,

—IN ALL THE—

NEW STYLES,

—AT—

Popular Prices.

All Summer Goods

BEING CLOSED OUT

At Less than Cost.

August 25th, 1881. 910

AT GLOVER'S.

NEW FALL GOODS

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney at Law. Office, 2nd Floor, to the left, Moorman's Bank Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

JOHN H. FOX, with FRANKLIN HINCKLEY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Arcade Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

DENTAL.

M. F. FINLEY, D. D. S., DENTAL Rooms over J. Sanders' Clothing Store in Union Block, cor. Congress and Washington streets, Ypsilanti, Mich Anaesthetics administered if desired. 813

J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S. DENTIST. Rooms over Dr. H. Van Tuyl's Drug Store, south side of Congress Street, Ypsilanti. All work warranted. N. B.—Nitrous Oride Gas administered.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron Street, Ypsilanti.

BANKING.

HEMPHILL, BATCHELDER & CO., BANKERS, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti. 800

☞ LARGE POSTERS printed at this office. Cards by the thousand, we dare not *say how Cheap.* Concert and Opera house Ticket, Bill and Letter-Heads. We do all sorts of respectable printing.

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, October 1, 1881.

THE PULPIT MEMORIAL EXERCISES IN YPSILANTI.

At the Methodist church Rev. Mr. Elwood's theme was the duties of pastors and their relation to the people; but he alluded appropriately to President Garfield as a patriot, to his devotion to his family his crowning virtues as a christlan statesman, and expressed an earnest hope for the country and the success of President Arthur.

At the opera house Rev. Mr. Grannis preached a very appropriate sermon from the text, "After that ye shall pass on, for therefore are ye come."

Opening with the words of Garfield at the death of Lincoln; "The President is dead, but the nation still lives," he showed that the plans of the Almighty could not be changed by the bullet of an assassin. Though man's free moral agency was evident, yet God's plans were fulfilled. He looked upon Garfield's life as complete, well rounded out, his administration though brief, teeming with results. The allusion to the President's mother and family was touching and eloquent. He charged the spoils system with Garfield's assassination, and hoped the sacrifice would have the effect of abolishing the obnoxious system. The lessons drawn were that in every man's life there are opportunities, time given to act, to accomplish a certain work, and then we must pass on; other duties demand our attention. This was beautifully illustrated by the different periods in Garfield's life, a definite time being allotted to each. Life is a series of changes, each change a preparation for the next, life itself a preparation for the future.

Rev, Mr. Scott, pastor of the Baptist church, having at one time been nearly associated with President Garfield, naturally manifested much feeling. "A nation during the last eleven weeks has been groping in darkness. Some have turned to the scriptures as a beam of hope; others have gathered at the buletin boards; men have walked the streets with downcast looks; the papers have been anxiously read. At last the great sufferer has ceased suffering. God has had some purpose of mercy in his death. Caiphus the high priest uttered an uncouscious prophecy when he said, 'Ye know nothing at all, nor consider that it is expedient for us that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation die not.' We review with deep humiliation the contention of last June when men were grasping power whatever the cost might be of money, principle and honor. Is it necessary that a good man should die to save a nation from such disgrace? Look back to the cross of Christ. There we have the answer. His blood has raised a nation to its dignity. Bitter has been the way, but the fruit shall be sweet. With all due reverence I join together the deaths of our Saviour and President; Gen. Garfield was a typical man. If you are struggling remember that he whom we mourn struggled. Above all he was a christian and his power in the nation was due much to his full mind and christian character. The storm cloud of partisan strife has burst upon us, but it is now, thank God, rapidly passing away, leaving, as we humbly trust a purer atmosphere."

In the evening Dr. MacVicar occupied the pulpit, taking for his subject "Garfield the result of rightly directed human energy." As a scholar, lawyer, statesman, or even as a christian, he did not place the President in the first rank; but as a *man,* combining all these, and acquiring what cost others years of patient study while actively engaged in one of the greatest struggles for liberty recorded by history, he stands alone, the noblest American that ever graced the halls of congress or filled the Presidential chair. He reviewed the President's life showing the hardships of early life to be more auspicious to a healthy nervous development than a youth of ease. His success was attributed to his strong, energetic will, tenacity of purpose, marked devotion to those who had a claim upon his affections, and to his following the example of Him who taught us to return good for evil.

Rev. Dr. Wilson preached an able discourse from the text, "Woe unto the world because of offences; offences must needs come, but woe unto that man by whom the offence cometh." The theme, wicked men having their own way, taking the sole responsibility and yet working out the grand purposes of God. Every man who does wrong does so from choice and is conscious of self condemnation. It was so with Judas and yet human redemption came by his betrayal. The martyrs of christianity died at the hands of wicked men, and the "blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church." John the Baptist died on account of a dancing spree but he left a record which has been of infinite worth to humanity. Garfield died at the hands of a worthless wretch, but his goodness and greatness of character will live to bless the world and be a lesson of imperishable instruction to the youth of his country. The young men of this city and land are emulating the life, character and moral worth of Garfield or descending in the scale of human acts and life and treading the dangerous path which Gitteau has trod. When a young man starts in the wrong direction, a Sabbath breaker, profane, disobeying the laws of God, it is greatly to be feared that the time will come when he will defy the laws of man and reap the penalties of violated law both here and in the hereafter.

The services at the Presbyterian church were impressive. The audience room was tastefully decorated with flags, mourning, drapery and white flowers. It is extremely difficult to do any justice to the sermon without transcribing the whole, but the following is a sketch of it:

Text, Ps. 107: 43.—"Whoso is wise and will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord." The student of history may often hear a voice behind him saying, "This is the way, walk ye in it." The first point was drawn from the early life of President Garfield, showing what it is possible for a man or a boy to make of himself. We look within not without for the secret of destiny, at a man's aspirations, energy, courage, strength of will, not the antecedents of early surroundings. Such a life is a source of pride as well as inspiration to every man who believes in the possibilities of the American system of education and government. The second was the tragic end of so noble a life. There are deep things in God's plans which we cannot fathom. Only shallow minds will seek to place Garfield's life and Gitteau's in balance. A wider view will see Garfield's in balance with the life and well being of a nation. It is a thought that should humble every American citizen, that in the wisdom and benevolence of God it became expedient that one man should die for the people that the whole nation perish not. Prayer has been answered, if not in the spared life of the President at least in the bestowment of new life to the nation. The third point was Garfield's home life. The pride and confidence shown in the tribute paid by him to his wife, and fully justified by her conduct during these dark days, winning the confidence and sympathy of the entire nation, and lastly the beautiful example his life furnished of filial love and devotion.

We give the following happy quotation: "It is astonishing how much there is in the story of President Garfield's life to excite the sympathy, appeal to the pride and call out the commendation of young men and old men who believe in the dignity of American citizenship. In 1840 an orphan boy struggling along the prosaic dead level of life on a farm; 1847 working steadily under the hardships and drudging of a canal boatman's experiences; in 1849 an aspiring student, supporting himself at an academy; in 1850 a teacher in a country school; in 1854 a stubborn student at college; In 1857 a young man struggling under debt incurred in getting an education; in 1859 president of college and state senator; in 1860 influential as a man, and prominent as a politician; in 1861 the Colonel of a Union regiment; in 1862 Brigadier General and Major General; in 1863 in Congress; re-elected 1864–66–68–70–72–74–76–78 most of the time an acknowledged leader; elected U. S. Senator in 1880 and afterward noninated and elected to the Presidency; in 1881 President of the United States, the pride of the people; at last crowned with a martyr's crown, and immortalized in the hearts of his fellow citizens, received up into glory, and now reaping the reward of the faithful. What better ideal could be presented to the ambitious and aspiring American youth?"

THE MEMORIAL DAY.

YPSILANTI MEETS THE OCCASION WITH PROPER RESPECT AND BEFITTING SO SOLEMN AND GRAND AN OCCASION.

Monday, Sept. 26th, 1881, will be a memorable day in the annals of American history. This entire nation and in fact the people of all nations gathered in their houses of worship or halls to commemorate the virtues of our assassinated President. In this city with scarcely an exception, especially between the hours of two and four p. m., all the places of business were closed.

ST. LUKES.

At the usual hour of service Rev. Dr. Wilscn read the service, offered a prayer indited by the Bishop and read an able article from the Churchman.

THE CHILDREN'S MEETING.

The school children met at the Union school at half-past nine, and accompanied by the band and headed by the teachers and in the order of their respective classes marched to the M. E. Church. It was a beautiful and impressive sight. At the church, Superintendent R. W. Putnam presided, making brief and happy remarks, giving the key note—President Garfield not simply a faithful boy, a fine scholar, a persevering young man, a great teacher, a brave soldier, a good statesman—all these but a greater and grander record for the example of the boys and girls of the land, he was good. "He loved his mother and his mother believed in him." Rev. Mr. Richmond reminded the children of the great occasion which called them together. He feelingly alluded to the boyhood of Garfield, his affection for his mother, before an august assembly at his inauguration kissing his mother; impressing upon the minds of the children that he was a good man, be cause a good boy. Good men don't come from bad boys. While yet a boy Garfield loved Christ and became a preacher of the gospel and a christian statesman. Andrew Campbell traced the canal boy, starting for college with $17.00, his poverty and yet nobility of soul, wealth and physical, mental and moral powers, a model as a boy for the boys, as a young man for young men, a mature man and statesman, for men and statesmen. Prayers were offered by Rev. Messrs. Scott and Elwood. The choir, led by Capt. Allen, sang appropriate hymns and the band did its best to impress the occasion upon the minds and hearts of the children.

OPERA HOUSE.

At two p.m., the doors had not been open five minutes before, it was packed from pit to dome and hundreds failed to get in. On the stand were many of the leading and venerable citizens, pioneers. We noticed Hon. Chas. Shier and Hon. J. Webster Childs. Dr. S. W. Pattison, unable to get to church for many months past, felt such an inspiration as to nerve up all his energies and attend the entire exercises. Hon. Chauncey Joslin presided, introducing the exercises in a few terse and well chosen sentences.

OPENING REMARKS BY MR. JOSLIN.

We have come together at this hour to bow our heads in common sorrow, and mingle our griefs with those now marching to the grave of our President, James A. Garfield. We recognize the truth that "God reigneth and ruleth," that God doeth all things well, and from seeming evil educes good. So we hope, aye, so we believe that the damnable wrong done to James A. Garfield by the wretch Guiteau will modify our national aspirations, harmonize our interests, melt us into one people, and cement our union as no other act of man could, and thereby strengthen republican principles, and disseminate them through the world. Which may God grant.

PROGRAMME.

1. Music, by the congregation (standing).

"Before Jehovoh's awful throne
Ye nations bend with sacred awe,
Know that the Lord is God alone,
He can create and He destroy."

2. Invocation—(People standing) by Rev. Seth Hardy.
3. Dirge—by the Ypsilanti City Band.
4. Reading—Selections from the Scriptures by Rev. John M. Richmond.
5. Vocal Music—By a selected Choir.
6. Prayer—by Malcolm McVicar, D. D., Principal of the State Normal School.
7. Dirge—by the band.
8. Oration—by Chas. R. Whitman, Esq.

AN ABSTRACT.

"To-day the funeral pall extends its gloom all over the land. Beyond the tears of a widowed wife and an aged mother, over their darling, swells a flood from 50,000,000 sympathetic hearts. Into every household it has come as a personal bereavement, and the prattling children wear badges of a nation's sorrow. From even beyond the broad waters, monarchies, empires, republics, vie with each other in words of generous kindness and regret. Within our borders all sectional lines are obliterated, and in fraternal love the east, the west, the north, the south clasp hands above the coffin of the dead chieftain. From the moment when the assassin struck the frightful blow, for eleven long weeks, until 'the storm-tossed spirit found a sanctuary in that eternal haven where, lulled to slumber, grief forgets to mourn,' the people, with fearful hope and sinking fears, from day to day and hour to hour, throbbed responsive heart-beat to every pang of the suffering man. The noble son, who, in the proudest moment in his life, upon inauguration day, turned from the brilliant multitude to first salute the woman who gave him birth, won our admiration and respect. The gentle and obedient patient clinging to that chance for life with unlimited courage and patience, through grievious pain and sickening discouragement, yet ready to meet the worst, won our sympathy and our love. The dying man, dreaming that he was once more back in Mentor, amid those scenes where the happiest hours of his life were spent; dreaming that he sits in the dear old homestead again, with the loved ones around him, the old mother so proud of her big boy, the faithful wife, the beloved children, 'while the moan of the restless ocean mingled with the sobs of the dear ones as the lamp of life flickered and went out forever,' he, our dead President, has won the pedestal of martyrdom!

"A thousand causes, a thousand griefs come in to sadden and dishearten us. The blow that has resulted so fatally was not alone an attack upon the life of an individual. It was a murderous assault at the heart of the government. When the head of the nation was laid low "Then you, and I and all of us fell down, whilst bloody treason flourished over us." The spirit of assassination, of nihilism, seemed abroad in the land. When. Gen. Arthur recently went from New York to Long Branch he was shadowed by detectives in citizen's clothes, placed, without his knowledge, evidently to shield him from assassination. Are we transposed to Russia? Here in this land of liberty and freedom and of the people's government, must we adopt the precautions familiar to the kings and emperors of the old world? Nay, each succeeding day tends to dispel these fears. The unanimity of the people's grief and the depth and extent of horror at the dastardly act causes us to feel that the love of citizens is a stronger safeguard than arms and soldiery, and that our chief magistrate shall be safe hereafter even in the hands of the meanest wretch in the land.

"The best development of the country is retarded. The true grandeur of a nation consists in the quality of her representative men. The success of municipalities depends upon the energy, enterprise and public spirit of the leading citizens. Great manufactories, blocks of stone and marble, competing railroads, are but monuments of human brains. A great nation, securing the greatest good of the greatest number, is but the monument of statesmanship, of wisdom, of human intellect. The preservation of our liberties, the purification of public affairs can only be secured by culture, by liberality, by breadth of genius, by noble desire, by courageous and enduring perseverance of the men who control the helm of state.

"Each man helps to direct prevailing thought. In the family, in schools, in communities, in legislative bodies there is the influence of the sentiment of the majority. Be it for good or for evil, this sentiment leavens the whole and formulates the tendency of the aggregate mass. Men of genius, men of education, men of earnest and patriotic desires cannot be spared. They are an essential ingredient of our nation. They are our hope, the embodiment of the true spirit of our institutions, and a blow at such men is a blow at the national life.

"In the late President has fallen a man of high desires, of true culture, of pure patriotism and commanding talents. In his death we mourn the loss of a light from our firmament that seemed destined to the highest good; a light which in falling darkens the heavens and shadows the mourners beneath. In the midst of deep, consuming sorrow, standing by the open grave which contains the remains of the dear one there is an anguish of stinging pain which seems more than we can bear. We know that an all-wise providence doeth all things well,; but to us, in our affliction, there is little room for thought of future good out of the present evil. 'We know not what we should pray for as we ought.' All through the pages of history we see that seeming evil has often resulted in the highest good.

'Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne;
Yet that scaffold sways the future,
And behind the dim unknown
Sitteth God within the shadows,
Keeping watch above His own.'

"Even out of this grievious wrong there may come a lasting good. On every hand we hear of vengeance sworn upon the person of the poor wretch who has wrought this evil. Let us rather leave him to the laws which are adequate to his punishment and devote the full energy of our powers to the destruction of that abominable system of which Guiteau was but the outgrowth. The 'Spoils System,' though bearing this indelible stain of blood, cannot be crushed in a day, nor in a year, As the memory of Garfield shall endure, so may it be coupled with a memory of his and our wrong, a memory that shall nerve us to steadily battle until that doctrine of corruption and of hate, 'To the victors belong the spoils' shall be eternally stamped into the dust. Then will the sacrifice be not in vain, and from on high, the illustrious dead shall witness the advancement and elevation of the nation, through his death.

"What is there more beautiful in this hour of sorrow than the unification of the people! From the prostrate form of the President flows a healing balm. We have learned in these past few weeks how near we are to each other; that we are a great family, and what is good for one is good for another and what is evil for one is evil for his fellows. Our interests, our hopes, our objects lie in the same path, and all over the broad land this great affliction has welded us together in bonds of sympathy. May they ever endure, and may future ages behold this united people, who, through one of their number, found lasting harmony. His memory will be cherished because he was from and of the people. It will be the central point of the people's love, and the union of all hearts. In the fulness of manhood, in the prime of life, in the glory of his intellect, he is gone.

'Encircled by his family,
Watched by affection's gentle eye
So soft and kind;
His soul to him who gave it, rose;
God led it to its long repose,
Its glorious rest.
And, though the warrior's sun has set,
Its light shall linger round us yet,
Bright, radient, blest.'"

9. Vocal music—by the choir.
10. Oration—by Capt. E. P. Allen.

(*We give a brief synopsis.*)

One week ago, near the solemn hour of midnight, the soul of the President took its flight to the eternal world. To-day the nations mourn. It is without a parallel, that every where, all people should so generally lament even the death of a ruler. Wherever the lightning follows the wire, and on the islands of the sea, they to-day bury with us James Abram Garfield.

Why is this? Certainly this unusual phenomena comes not without a reason. It has seemed to me to be the respect and homage that the world pays, not only to our great chieftain, but to this nation. To us the oppressed of all climes look for moral support at least, and the nations realize as they never did before the important place we fill. England which hastened in 1861 to acknowledge the belligerent rights of the seceded states, and by that act cost us thousands of lives, especially hastens to bring a wreath of flowers to lay upon the coffin of our dead, by the hands of that noblest of women who wear the purple, Victoria, the Queen. It is my firm belief that civil and religious liberty, and especially the freedom that the spread of the gospel preached upon the hills of Judea brings, is to be promulgated throughout the earth by the agency of the two great English speaking nations, England and the United States. And we, being "bone of her bone, and flesh of her flesh," our sorrow is her sorrow.

Such a life as James Abram Garfield lived is possible only here. In no other land can a man go from "pit to dome" by sheer force of worthiness. His early life was one of poverty and hard toil, and yet, by merit, he won the highest place in the land. He was not so grand as Washington nor so great as Lincoln, yet the qualities he exhibited will cause his name to be loved by the world for an indefinite period of time. As a statesman, among the people, and in his family, he was typical of all that is best in American society. The curtain uplifted by sorrow has revealed a picture of family life so pure and tender that it has endeared the hearts of the people to him more than aught else. And this lesson is one of the many in this affliction that is worthy to be heeded by the people. The family is the sheet anchor of safety to the state, and no patriot can look but with foreboding upon the tendency to ignore so plain a fact. I am thankful that I can believe that the President's home was a representative of a million others in the land, for the *safety* of the nation is in the *homes* of the people.

And let us each, in the presence of this great sorrow, study to perpetuate the safety of the people by encouraging universal intelligence among them, by insisting upon obedience to law, and by doing each his part in the preservation of public virtue and individual purity. We must be a Sabbath keeping nation, a temperate nation, a nation that respects morality and religion if we would long exist. These are the things that James Abram Garfield advocated living, and believed in dying, and would, could he speak to-day, utter again, with a thousand fold more power. To his ashes peace, and may God save the commonwealth!

11. Dirge—by the band.
12. Prayer—by the Rev. J. H. Scott.
13. Music—by the entire congregation.

"Nearer, my God, to Thee"

(*Continued on the 8th page.*)

MICHIGAN.

The store of Mr. Huston at Tawas city in this state was disfigured with paint and tar Wednesday night 21st, as is supposed because it was not draped.

The Port Huron relief committee have issued another appeal. They have received over $100,000 in money beside supplies.

The following has been sent by the Detroit central relief committee to the relief committees of Port Huron, East Saginaw, Saginaw City, Bay City and Flint.

CITY OF DETROIT, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
September 22, 1881.

GENTLEMEN—The immediate wants of the sufferers by fire, arising from hunger and destitution, having been temporarily relieved, it seems to us that the time has arrived when a comprehensive plan of co-operation should be arranged between the relief committees of Detroit, Port Huron, East Saginaw, Saginaw City, Bay City and Flint. It is probable that the contributions of the charitable of the nation that have been made, and are likely to be made, will fall far short of being sufficient to support the sufferers until they can be enabled to support themselves by tilling their land. It is therefore especially necessary that a plan of co-operation should be agreed upon between us that will prevent the duplicating of supplies to any location.

We respectfully invite you to meet us, and representatives of the other relief committees above referred to in Detroit at this office, Tuesday the 27th inst. at 11 a. m.

Very respectfully,
WM. G. THOMPSON,
Chairman Detroit Relief Committee.

The Detroit committee have expended over $30,000 for seed wheat, lumber and starting saw-mills.

The coroner's jury in the Young-Robinson child murder case, at Grand Rapids, after hearing testimony from a number of witnesses and the statement of the respondents, returned the following verdict: We find from the evidence that sufficient arsenic was found in the stomach and intestines of the child to have produced death; but whether such death was caused from the effects of poison, or from natural causes, we are unable to determine, as it appears from the evidence that the child had been suffering from an irritation and inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

Jos. O. Sawyer of Grand Rapids, died suddenly in the depot at Buffalo when on his way home from the east.

Wm. Simmons, aged 50, fell from a hand-car on the M. C. R. R. near Homer, and when picked up was dead.

The safe in the post-office at Evart was brown open Wednesday night 21st, and some $800 in cash taken, and over $300 in paper and stamps. The work was done by drilling the door and blowing in powder. The books were damaged considerably.

Detroit to N. Y., G. T. R. R., $4. Boston $5.

William Delaur, a Canadian, and Joseph Pepper, of Bay City, were instantly killed at Scallon's camp, Clare county, by a falling tree during a severe hurricane, which is reported to have leveled 2,000,000 feet of pine in that section.

Counterfeit half dollars have for some time been numerous at Vermontville, in this state, and on the 23d a young man named Burr Godfrey, who lived six miles from that place, was arrested on the charge of making them and committed for .

The death of the President caused the death of two persons in Flint. One a carpenter who had worked as usual during the day and to all appearances was in good health. He heard the bell toll and exclaimed, 'The President is dead," and died almost instantly. The other a young lady, who had been sick for some time; she said, when she heard the bells, "The President is dead, and I shall soon be with him," and died before the bells ceased tolling.

The cash receipts of the Detroit fire relief committee to and including 26th were nearly $120,000.

The Boston fund for the Michigan fire sufferers amounted to $40,621 to the 24th.

At East Saginaw 700,000 feet of lumber and a lot of lath were burned on Rust, Ebon & Co.'s dock on the 23d. Loss, $12,000 insured.

A brakeman on the Newago railroad, named Otto Topping, while coupling cars near Casnovia, had his head caught between the ends of two logs on the train and completely crushed.

The store of Mr. Huston, which received a coat of tar because it was not draped in respect to the late President, being still undraped, received another coat on the night of the 23d, heavier than before.

The Detroit relief committee have received o the 25th nearly $125,000.

Julius Osborne of Chase died on the 25th from injuries received on the 9th in a drunken affray.

A tornado struck East Tawas on Saturday evening 24th, doing considerable damage.

James Burchan of Wilbur township lost his new house by fire on the 25th. Loss $1,1200. No insurance.

Jack Donnelly of Buchanan, was probably fatally injured by the bursting of his gun while hunting on the 26th.

Mark Rush, living near Henderson fell from a straw stack and broke his leg on the 25th.

Mayor Carleton of Port Huron issued an address on the 27th, in which he said that the cash receipts there for the fire sufferers amount to over $121,000 and that no more clothing is needed, but he appeals for further gifts of underwear, provisions, etc., as well as money.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL RELIEF COM.,
Mayor's office, Detroit, Sept, 27, 1881.

The committee have received from various quarters tenders of employment for male and female help, and homes for orphan children. Any applications of such nature received through regular relief agents will have due attention at this office.

W. G. THOMPSON, Chairman.

Papers in the burned district please copy.

Mrs. Martha Noble widow of the late Sylvester D Noble died at Ann Arbor on the 26th. She came to Michigan in 1825.

The Geauga seminary, which the late President Garfield attended in early life, was many years ago merged into the Hillsdale college, and the authorities of the college have resolved as a memorial of the distinguished martyr to complete a new building at a cost of $10,000, on College hill, to be called Garfield Hall. This will offer an opportunity to the liberal people of Michigan who love the memory of their dead President to do a great good and at the same time erect within Michigan a suitable memorial of him. All persons desiring to contribute to the fund should send their money to the Rev. D. W. C. Durgin, president of the college at Hillsdale.

A conference between the fire relief committees of Detroit, Bay City, East Saginaw, Flint and Saginaw City was held at Detroit on the 27th and arrangements effected for efficient concerted action. The Port Huron committee was not represented.

The Detroit committee had received over $140,000 to the 27th.

Receipts by the Detroit fire relief committee to 29th amounted to $142,739 40.

The Detroit relief committee on account of the failure of the Port Huron committee to cooperate with them or with the other committee have tendered their resignation to the governor and suggest the appointment of a state committee.

N. G. Thompson, held at Kalamazoo for horse stealing is believed to have been engaged in similar business for some time. He ships his "swag" to Chicago.

Rev. S. P. Lee, pastor of the M. E. church, Five Lakes, died suddenly on the 28th.

Minnie Grimm, aged 13 years, of the Seventh Ward, Bay City, fell dead while running to school. Cause, epileptic fit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The boiler of a locomotive which was hauling a freight train on the Missouri Pacific destroyed the tannery, stove works and chair factory. Loss $40,000. The convicts aiding in extinguishing the fire and made no attempt to escape.

The Garfield fund now amounts to nearly $300,000.

Guiteau was hanged in effigy at St. Louis on the 23d.

Three men boarded a train on the Iron Mountain road running east from Texarkana at 8 o'clock Thursday night 22d; at Hope, Ark., covered the conductor with pistols and robbed him, and marched him through the train, robbing passengers as they went. In the express car they robbed the safe, getting in all about $18,000. They left the train when their work was complete and escaped. The railroad offers a reward of $5,000 and the state one of $500 each for the arrest and conviction of the robbers.

The Garfield fund amounted to over $300,000 on the 25th.

Mr. Arthur will not for the present make the White House his residence, but will remain with his friend Senator Jones.

The ladies at Long Branch are preparing a quantity of clothing to be sent to the Michigan fire sufferers in memory of President Garfield.

The committee appointed to receive subscriptions and erect a monument to Garfield at Cleveland has issued an address suggesting that subscriptions be limited to $1.

A furious tornado passed over Quincy, Ill., on the 24th, wholly or quite demolishing many buildings, destroying trees and doing much other damage. Four persons are reported killed and 13 injured.

It is rumored that on account of former unpleasant relations between President Arthur and the Secretary of the Navy, Hunt, it is probable that he will not remain in the Cabinet and Judge Thomas Settle of Florida, is spoken of as his successor.

The election of deligates to the New York Republican convention, to be held October 5th, was generally against Mr. Conkling, so far as reported. Wm. H. Robertson and Chauncey M. Depew are among those elected from the third assembly district

On Sunday 24th, a special train on the Pennsylvania R. R., carrying a commandery of Knight Templers and a number of press representatives from Washington to Cleveland struck a hand-car on which were a number of section men of which six were killed.

A wild story has gained currency to the effect that the report of the examination of the President's remains by the surgeons was untrue and in particular that the bullet was not found in the place where they reported it at all, but was accidently discovered in a wash bowl to which the intestines had been removed. Gen. Swaim is given as the authority for this statement, but it appears that he explicitly denies having intimated anything of the kind and some indignant expressions are reported from the surgeons attacked. It is said, however, that a full statement of the case will be made by the physicians at the proper time.

The advance statement of the exports of domestic provisions, tallow, and dairy products during the month of August, 1881, just issued by the bureau of statistics, shows the total exports to have amounted to $10,397,992 a decrease of $507,000 as compared with August, 1880. The exports from Detroit last month were: 7,989 pounds salted beef, value, $719; 3,722 pounds bacon, value $719; 18,344 pounds ham, $1,651; 13,108 pounds lard, $1,573; 41,477 pounds pork, $3.733; 17,500 pounds tallow, $1.050; 99 pounds cheese, $8; total value of Detroit exports, $9,069, as compared with $2,934 in August 1880; total value of exports of provisions and tallow from Detroit during ten months ended August 31, 1881, $66,385; same during period in 1880, $19,856, an increase this year of $46,529.

President Arthur retains the clerical force at the White House and will transact all public business there.

Gen. Carr reports that on the field of the late Indian fight he found the graves of the dead soldiers violated and the bodies horribly mutilated. They were reburied and given military honors.

In Chicago there was a monster procession on the day of the President's funeral, with memorial exercises in Farwell hall. Only one wholesale house remained open, and places of business of all sorts were closed, down to the fruit stands on the streets.

District Attorney Corkhill has notified Guiteau that the grand jury would take up his case next week, and the assassin said that he was ready and would get counsel. It is expected that Guiteau will be indicted and tried without delay.

Attention is called to the fact, suggested by the Hon. Hamilton Fish some days ago, that the term of the postmaster general, unlike that of the other members of the cabinet, terminates on the 19th of October, one month after the President who appointed him ceased to hold his office.

In St. Louis the railroads handled nothing but perishable freight on the 26th. Services were held by Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Unitarians, Christians and Hebrews in their places of worship, and the bells on all Catholic churches were tolled by command of Archbishop Kendrick.

A disastrous cyclone destroyed most of the village of Camden Ill., on the 26th. Only 2 dwellings were left uninjured.

By an accident to a ferry boat at the Canada Southern crossing part of the train was thrown into the river and three passengers are supposed to have been drowned.

Base ball—Detroit 11, Worcester 6.

The order directing the court-martial to meet on the 28th to try Sergeant Mason for shooting at Guiteau has been postponed for the present by Gen. Hancock.

The captain-general at Havana has suppressed three newspapers, and the proprietors of two of them have been sent to Spain. The reason given for the action is that the papers were calumnious and mischief-making.

Thirty young Indians who have been at the Hampton normal school for three years have left for Dakota and, it is hoped, will become teachers in their own tribes. It is intended to take more Indian students at the school in their places.

Mrs. Garfield and her children with the grandmother and the family friends went from Cleveland to Mentor the day after the funeral.

Crowds continued to linger about Monumental park and to press through the pavilion where the remains lay Monday. The place was lighted the following evening and at a late hour police were necessary to prevent confusion and to direct the thousands of curious people present.

It is said that the treatment of Guiteau in jail, the denying him the right of communicating with his friends and even yet not letting him know certainly whether President Garfield is living or not, will give abundant ground for a postponement of his trial for preparation, and that the assassin will probably not be arraigned until December. Criminal trials in the District of Columbia cannot be appealed from the court in which they are held and no change of venue can be given.

President Arthur sat up until 2 o'clock on Monday night dictating correspondence and arranging law papers preparatory to the dissolution of his law partnership rendered necessary by his elevation to the presidency. His law partner spent the day and evening with him. He did not rise till 11 the next morning and saw no one until 2 p. m. He remained in in the afternoon and had a number of callers. Attorney General MacVeagh called about 4 and shortly afterward Assistant Secretary of State Hett. Secretary Hunt later had a long conference with the President.

The legal authorities of Monmouth county, N. J., have addressed the attorney general of the state and the attorney general of the United States upon the propriety of filing counts before the grand jury of Monmouth county against Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield. It is held that the waiver of a coroner's inquest by the state does not deprive the grand jury of its power to indict the criminal.

At Washington the project for a carnival in

President Arthur is said to oppose any delay in the election of a president pro tem in the senate.

Base ball—Troy 4 Detroit 2.

King Kalakua is to have the use of the government vessel Dispatch during his visit to Yorktown and Fortress Monroe.

The Minnesota Republican convention was held at St. Paul on the 28th, and L. F. Hubbard was nominated for governor, with a full state ticket.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists held a convention at Boston on the 28th and nominated a full state ticket, with Charles Almy for governor.

A number of witnesses have been summoned to testify in the Guiteau case and it appears as though an indictment will be pressed at an early day.

The insanity plea is now made in Sergeant Mason's case, and some think that it will be effectual in a court martial, and that the sergeant will merely be discharged from the army.

The steamship Anchoria of the Anchor line, which arrived at New York on the 27th, reported striking a small vessel on its voyage from Glasgow and sinking it. All on board were drowned.

N. D. Fratt has received the Democratic nomination for governor of Wisconsin.

A ferry boat from the Isle of Hope to Skidaway island, carrying market people with provisions for Savannah, Ga., sprung a leak Tuesday 27th when near the shore and sank. Twelve persons, all colored, were drowned.

In response to the threat of the coal miners of the Pittsburg district to strike for an advance to 5 cents a bushel for mining unless the retail price of coal was reduced from 11 cents, the operators threatened to advance the figure from 11 to 14 cents, and upon that the matter dropped.

Many persons who had applied to President Garfield for office have asked that the papers be returned to them, and there are three or four clerks at the White House busy getting them from the pigeon holes. It is expected that the papers will come back directed to President Arthur.

Discussion of possible cabinet changes continues. Judge Folger is "mentioned" for a place, and a hurried visit by Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts to the President has started rumors that he is to be a member of the new administration. Some southern politicians have urged upon Mr. Arthur the Rev. W. W. Hicks of Florida for postmaster general, and there is a little talk about Gen. Raum for secretary of war. Mr. Hicks is a preacher with a strong taste for political work.

The commission on the creed of the Congregational churches in America met at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 28th. The commission was divided into three committees which will report, respectively, upon the larger confession of faith, the smaller statement of belief and the catechism. The commission will be called together to receive these reports before July 15 next.

President Arthur has directed the removal of Sol. Star, postmaster at Deadwood, Dakota, for confessed complicity with star route contractors in defrauding the postoffice department

Senator Platt of Connecticut, who has paired with Fair of Nevada, is suffering with cancer in the breast. He is not likely ever to take his seat in the senate again. Senator Hill, now in the hospital at Philadelphia, writes that he will be here to vote on the organization of the senate. He has lost about a quarter of his tongue and has been subjected to surgical operations on the throat and parotid gland which will interfere with public speaking. His general health is good.

A man employed in the army medical museum at Washington, named Bagley, has made an affidavit that Monday night 26th he overheard two men talking in the street in front of his room about the assassination of President Arthur, and saying that he would be killed within a month. It is supposed that the men were half drunk and the whole affair is considered unimportant.

In answer to the suggestion that a part of the money raised for the President's widow be given to his mother, Mr. Field announces that by the terms of the subscription any such diversion is impossible. But he adds that he has received two checks amounting to $750 especially for the mother, which, with any other gifts of the kind, will be duly forwarded. The original fund amounted to $324,675, on the 23d.

The faculty and alumni of the Boston university school of medicine adopted the following:

Resolved, That in honor and in memory of the late President who in spite of poverty and other obstacles became unusually learned and useful and who was ever ready to assist those struggling for some worthy object, we will establish a fund known as the Garfield scholarship fund, the income of which shall be used to aid worthy and needy students in this school who are striving to obtain professional education.

The following has been received by the department of state:

LONDON, September 27.

J. G. Blaine, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Have received the following telegram from the Queen: "Would you express my sincere condolence to the late President's mother, and inquire after her health as well as after Mrs. Garfield." Her majesty adds: "I should be thankful if you would procure me a good photograph of Gen. Garfield."

J. R. LOWELL, Minister.

Assistant Secretary Hitt replied as follows:

J. R. Lowell, Minister to London.

Your telegram expressing the compassion of the queen for the mother of the late President was duly forwarded to Mrs. Garfield at Mentor, Ohio. I have just seen the following reply:

"Please request Mr. Lowell to express to her majesty, the queen, the grateful acknowledgments of the mother of General Garfield, and my own, for the tender, womanly sympathy she has been pleased to send, also that her majesty's wish will be complied with at an early day.

LUCRETIA R. GARFIELD."

You will please make fitting communication of this reply to her majesty.

FOREIGN.

Extensive forest fires are raging in Canada around the Georgian bay and neighboring districts and people are nearly suffocated by heat and smoke.

The grand jury at London, Ont., refused to indict the captain and managers of the steamer Victoria for manslaughter.

The Scottish chamber of agriculture has planned a land bill for Scotland providing for the adjustment of rents by contribution, a change of forms, and for giving the tenant power to sell his holding.

It is reported that the tenants of Charles S. Parnell's brother in Armagh will seek for a reduction of rent under the land act.

It is reported that Germany, Austria and Russia are moving for a revision of treaty provisions for the extraditing of criminals who attempt regicide, and that England and France will be invited to join.

The steam frigate Magicienne, of the French navy, and one of the fleet detailed by the Government of France to come to America and take part in the celebration of the Yorktown Centennial, arrived at New York on the 22d.

It is reported that the Queen wishes to originate a subscription for a statue of Mr. Garfield to be placed in the Capitol at Washington

The Belgian court has been ordered to were mourning for eight days as a token of respect. to the memory of the late President.

At St. Paul's, London, Westminster Abbey and other churches in England, special notice was taken of President Garfield's death in the service of Sunday, 25th. At St. Paul's a muffled peal of bells was rung.

The rules of the land court will be issued in

clergy of the English church took part.

The Scotch iron masters at Glasgow have agreed to reduce the production of pig iron 12 1-2 per cent. for six months.

About 200 Americans in London, met at Exeter Hall on the 24th to testify their respect for President Garfield's memory, and an address was delivered by Minister Lowell and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

A letter has been received in London from Stanley, the African explorer, dated on the Congo river, July 4th. He has been very sick but was then in good health.

Throughout England, Ireland and Scotland the day of President Garfield's funeral was very generally observed as a day of mourning. In London there was a general tolling of bells and services were held in many of the churches. The Mansion house was closed and the bands played dirges. The omnibus drivers and cartmen had bits of crape tied to their whips.

The Pall Mall Gazette expresses the hope that the kindly feeling developed by the President's death may be taken as a sure indication that all the animosities of the revolution have died out, and suggests that some informal union shall be arranged between Great Britain and the United States which will in the future prevent the possibility of an internecine strife between the two great English speaking nations.

Premier Ferry said in a speech on the 27th that there was no danger of a revolt in Algeria, that there were only 33,000 troops in Tunis and went on to give a rose colored picture of affairs in North Africa generally.

The international social congress met in Barcelonia with 500 delegates, and the president and secretary have been arrested for expressing approval of the acts of nihilists.

Attacks upon officers serving eviction processes in Ireland continue.

The German subterranean telegraph system connecting 221 towns is completed.

The society composed of Russian nobles, formed to oppose nihilists, is declared a failure.

A disastrous fire is reported from Moscow.

DETROIT MARKETS.

APPLES—per bbl	$1 00	$1 75
BARLEY—⅌ bu	1 25	@ 1 65
BEANS—Good unassort'd, ⅌ bu	1 75	@ 2 00
BEESWAX—⅌ lb	20	@ 22
BUTTER—Best grades	21	@ 30
CHEESE—Ohio and Mich., ⅌ lb	13	@ 13½
COAL—Stove and nut	6 25	
—Egg	6 00	@
CORN—⅌ bu	65	@ 70
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, ⅌ lb	5	@ 7
— " evap'd.	11½	@ 12
—Peaches	20	
EGGS—⅌ doz	16	@ 17
FEED—Bran, car lots, ⅌ ton	19 00	@19 50
—Coarse middlings	19 50	@20 00
—Fine middlings	21 00	@22 00
FLOUR—White wheat brands	7 00	@ 7 50
—Seconds	5 00	@ 5 50
HAY—Choice timot'y, new crop	16 00	@17 00
—Clover, new crop	10 00	@12 00
—Baled, choice timothy	16 50	@17 00
HIDES—Green	6½	@ 7
—Cured	8	
HOPS—State	12	@ 15
OATS—White	46	@ 47
—Mixed		45
ONIONS—⅌ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
PEACHES—⅌ bu	3 00	@ 4 50
POTATOES—⅌ bu	75	@ 85
SALT—Onondaga	1 30	
—Saginaw	1 25	
SWEET POTATOES—⅌ bbl	4 00	@ 5 00
TALLOW—⅌ lb	5	@ 6
WHEAT—No. 1 white	1 39	@ 1 40
—No. 2 white	1 36	@ 1 37
—No 2 red	1 43	
WOOD—⅌ cord	4 00	@ 6 50

Detroit Live Stock Market.

CATTLE.	
Choice shipping steers, per cwt	$4 50@5 45
Choice butchers' steers	4 00@4 50
Mixed butchers' stock	3 40@4 00
Feeders	2 50@3 35
Coarse stock	2 50@3 00
SHEEP.	
Per 100 lbs	3 60@4 00
HOGS.	
Per 100 lbs	$5 75@6 25

How Far Apart?

A very common blunder is that of setting trees too near together in an orchard. When first set out trees require but little room, and the temptation is strong to crowd them. When this is done the trees are not able to obtain sufficient food to promote rapid growth and the branches of the trees interlace and shut out the necessary light and sunshine. One of the simplest arrangements of orchard trees is in the spare form, where the rows are at equal distances apart and an equal distance is observed between the trees in the row. In apple orchards thirty feet from tree to tree in all directions is the usual rule. Standard pears require about twenty-five feet. Peach trees should be at a distance of from fifteen to eighteen feet, and give best results when transplanted at one year old from the bud. Standard cherries are generally set at about the same distance recommended for peaches; they may be transplanted at one year from the bud, and should not be over two years old. Plum trees are usually planted about fifteen feet apart; trees two years old from the graft are advised for orchard standards. Quinces require to be about twelve feet distant from one another, and ought to be at least two years old from the layer or bud.

The Ship Railroad Scheme.

Capt. Eads, who returned from Europe last Friday, says: "I went abroad in behalf of the Panama ship railroad, and found the greatest encouragement among eminent English engineers. They all agree that my plan is perfectly practicable. Two weeks from now I am going down to Mexico to cross the Isthmus myself and resurvey the route. We are waiting for a guaranty from the United States government that it will take a certain portion of the stock in return for certain privileges. It will take about four years to do the work after we commence. If I live that ship railroad will be built; that is certain."

It is said on good authority that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company have united in putting a scientific exploring expedition into the field, for the purpose of examining into the mineral, agricultural, and other resources of the territory tributary to the two companies between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast. Prof. Raphael Pumpelly, until now in charge of the coal and iron department of the late national census, has been appointed chief of the expedition, and he has already started for Montana to examine the principal mining districts in that Territory. The work of the expedition will extend through several years.

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Or Blood Poisoning, which Results in Abscesses, Ulcers, Sores, Carbuncles, Boils, and Itching Humors, Cured.

FEVER SORE.

What I tell you is the truth, told for no other purpose but to testify to the merits of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Mr Fredrick Yeaton, of this town, has been troubled for years with a Fever Sore on one of his legs. Last fall and all winter he could hardly walk a step. I induced him to take your REMEDIES He has taken about four bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and used the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. His leg to-day is almost well and he walks with ease. It was a sight to behold—black and swolen very badly. I wish you could see his leg to-day. The change would astonish you.

CHARLES TRIPP.

SALT RHEUM.

Will McDonald, 2542 Dearborn street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Salt Rheum on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years. Not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year Not able to help himself for eight years. Tried hundreds of remedies. Doctors pronounced his case hopeless. Permanently cured by Cuticura remedies.

GREAT BLOOD MEDICINES.

The half has not been told as to the great curative powers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to cure diseases of the blood and skin, and never found anything yet equal to the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CHAS. A. WILLIAMS, Providence, R. I.

TREATMENT.

The Cuticura treatment for the cure of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood Diseases, consists in the internal use of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, and the external use of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures.

Price of CUTICURA, small boxes 50c; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1. per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold by all druggists.

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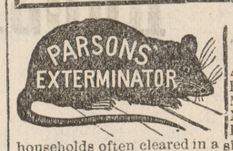
Sanford's Radical Cure

Complete Treatment For $1.00

Clear head and voice, easy breathing, sweet breath, perfect smell, taste and hearing, no cough, no choking, no distress. These happy conditions are brought about in the severest cases of Catarrh by that most agreeable, economical, speedy, safe and never failing specific, SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Complete and infallible treatment, consisting of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, all wrapped in one package with treaties and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

General agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.



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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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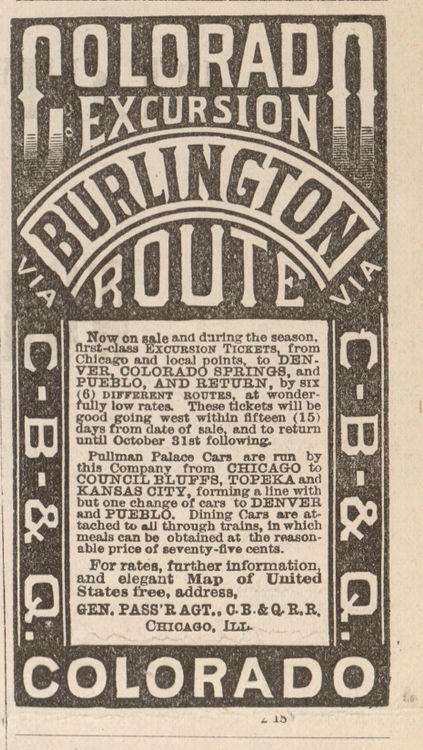
Jan 1882



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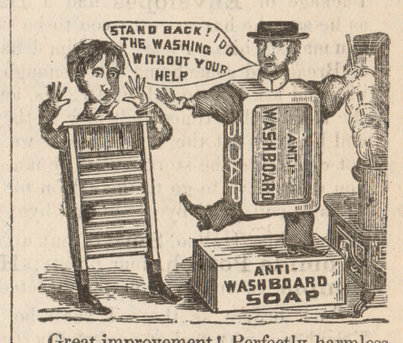

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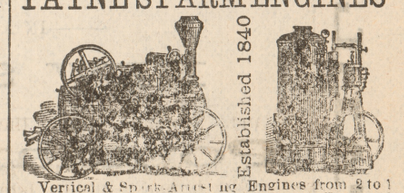

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Current Topics

The editor of the Quincy Herald asks, "Have we a right to think?" and his brother editor of the Elgin Frank answers: "No, you have no right to think thoughts abhorrent to the universal feelings of refined humanity."

General Annenkoff, who constructed the railroad across the Turcoman steppe, is publishing his designs for continuing the line to Afghanistan, and thence to the Punjaub, where it would connect with the English system. The road is already built from Michaelovsk to Kizie Arvat, in the Turcoman country. Extending to Candahar, it would give Russia a road to India and reduce the distance from Paris to Singapore by more than 2,000 miles. This is what the advance on Mery means, if Annenkoff is to be trusted.

American beef is winning its way to favor rapidly even in set and staid old Scotland. At a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Parochial Board a committee was appointed to test it beside Scotch beef. Two quarters weighing 70 1-4 pounds each were selected. Both were boiled, meat and bone and weighed separately with the following results American meat 53 1-4 lbs., bone 8 3-4 lbs; Scotch, 53 lbs, meat and 8 1-3 lbs. bone. Plates of soup from each were tasted, but no difference could be detected. It was unanimously decided to recommend the house committee to take a contract for American beef.

A few days ago a man named Harvey, of Damariscotta, Me., declared in the presence of the Rev. Moses J. Kelley of that place, that he hoped the President would die. The clergyman, who is a muscular Christian, thereupon gave the scoundrel a good thrashing, for which he was afterward summoned before a magistrate and fined $5. Several citizens of Piscataquis County, where the venomous Harvey used to live, sent to the clergyman the amount of his fine, and have received from him the following reply: "The undersigned gratefully acknowledges the receipt of an interesting letter from 'Loyal Citizens,' of Dover and Foxcroft, inclosing $5 toward paying the costs of a recent trial. While I claim no special credit for having rebuked base and treasonable words, I am deeply affected by their kind and generous assistance and their earnest sympathy is most cordially appreciated.

The arrival in England of a steamer from Australia with 120 tons of meat in good condition, indicates that our cattle raisers must henceforth expect competition from that quarter. The distance traversed is, however, so great as to give our producers important advantages in the matter of less freight, greater security and quicker returns.

Official reports from the City of Mexico state that seventy-five miles of the Central railroad of Mexico have been completed, and that 14,000 men are employed in the work of its construction. ed the peace of timid and superstitious souls. At 5 o'clock, the sky presented the appearance of an orange dome of extraordinary beauty. As sunset approached, the orange hue deepened over sky and city, and the streets were filled with people gazing at the weird spectacle. In every place where the unusual phenomenon was conspicuous, people recalled the stories of the famous "dark day," about one hundred years ago, when business was suspended, candles made only a slight impression on the universal gloom, and unreasoning roosters announced at noon-day a fictitious dawn. Even the advanced knowledge of to-day, while it laughs at superstitious fears, and rightly attributes to natural conditions such strange appearances as those of Tuesday, cannot give a very satisfactory account of the causes which produce them.

The Springfield Union thinks that one of the lessons taught by the recent massacre in Arizona is that the Indians "ought to be removed from the tracts with which they are familiar. This would render them comparatively powerless, for they cannot intelligently retreat after an attack, which they will not make unless they know where the obscure hiding places and 'water holes' are located. It is because the Indian knows all these now, while the army officers and men do not know them, that he maintains his audacity. With their fine horses they can in a night put themselves beyond the danger of pursuit by any organized troops and they only fear the superior skill and equal knowledge of trails possessed by the white settlers."

The Japanese authorities have a troublesome question to face. It is the custom in Kiukiu to disinter and wash the skeletons of the dead on the third anniversary of their decease, but Kiukiu was decimated by the cholera in 1879, and it is feared that opening the graves of the victims will produce another epidemic. "Yet," says the Japan Mail, "to forbid the thing by edict would have pretty much the same effect as to make waking corpses a criminal act in Ireland." Oddly enough, the steamer bringing the issue of the Japanese Mail in which the observation was made brought also a late number of The St. James Gazette containing the following paragraph: "A statement made at the meeting of the Toxteth Board of Guardians the other day once more shows how desirable it is that some steps should be taken to put a stop decidedly to the very objectionable gatherings among the Irish, known as 'wakes.' The clerk to the guardians reported that one of the parish officers, while searching for a man who had deserted his wife and family, went to a house where a 'wake' was going on. On opening the door of a room only six feet by twelve in size a horrible spectacle met his eyes. A number of persons were lying on the floor of the gloomy and narrow den dead drunk while others not yet reduced to this condition were 'waking' the body, which was propped upright between two chairs. The spectacle, said the officer, was one of the most dreadful he had ever witnessed. Such scenes are, however, it is feared, but too common in districts inhabited by the Irish poorer classes; and the sooner 'wakes,' with all their attendant horrors, are suppressed the better."

The Emperor William has just received from his grandson, Prince Henry, a letter conveyed to him in a curious fashion. It was brought to Klitmollen on the west coast of Jutland by a tiny boat two and one-half feet long and one foot broad. The boat is called the "Sea-Messenger" and was dispatched by the Duke of Edinburgh from the Scottish coast on July 24. Unaided by any human or machine power, it made its ways alone across the water and was picked up on August 19.

The two men of Gloucester, Mass., who went across the ocean to England last year in a twenty-foot boat have returned in the same craft. The extreme idiocy of the whole proceeding is only equaled by the good luck that attended it. This boat caused no less than four ocean steamers to leave their course under the supposition that it contained shipwrecked men, and the loss of time thus occasioned, when figured from a commercial standpoint, amounts to a very considerable sum. In case any more foolhardy adventurers desire to imperill their lives in a similar manner the officers of the law should interfere.—*Chicago Tribune.*

An ingenious railway caterer who has been in the restaurant business seventeen years, has invented a sandwich made of bread and meat. People who have eaten it say it is in all respects equal to the old-established bass-wood and leather article, and is even considered more palatable and wholesome. It has not yet come into general use.

A writer in a French horticultural journal relates this suggestive experience: "After sunset I place in the centre of my orchard an old barrel, the inside of which I have previously tarred. At the bottom of the barrel I placed a lighted lamp. Insects of many kinds, attracted by the light, make for the lamp, and while circling around it strike against the sides of the barrel, where, meeting with the tar, their wings and legs become so clogged that they fall helpless to the bottom. In the morning I examine the barrel, and frequently take out of it ten or twelve quarts of cockchafers, which I at once destroy." A few pence' worth of tar employed in this way will, without any further trouble, be the means of destroying innumerable numbers of these insects, whose larvæ are amongst the most destructive pests the gardener or farmer has to contend against.

Training Steers' Horns.

An exchange says: "In answer to inquiries we republish, from the issue of Jan. 16th, 1879, the following answer to the same inquiries. Those who advise scraping the horns generally seem to act on the principle that scraping down on one side until the horn is very thin, would cause the strength of the opposite side to push the point of the horn toward the scraped side.

I would advise no one to scrape the horns. I have tried it to my satisfaction. Get a small pulley; put it up in the back part of the stable, or some place where it will be out of the way, and directly over the manger where the creature eats, nail up a short bit of board, a foot or two in length; bore an inch auger hole through it; put a bit of leather through the hole on the bottom, to prevent the cord wearing; get a cord that will reach from the pulley to the bottom of the manger; tie a weight to one end; run the cord through the pulley; then through the hole in the board; fix a loop in this end; screw a light button on the horn, to keep the cord from slipping off, let the creature stand, eat and lie down with the cord on, and the horn will grow where you want it without trouble. A weight of two pounds, or half a brick, is enough; for a light horn, less. If you wish to spread the horns, or bring them nearer together, get two pieces of light iron; make a hole in the end of each to slip on the horns; on the other ends fix a screw so as to lengthen or shorten when attached together; slip it on the horns, and every few days make it shorter, or longer, by turning the screw a trifle as you wish. I have trained many a steer's horn to match his mate's by these methods, without trouble.

Pictet's New Steamer.

The Geneva correspondent of the London Times gives the following details concerning Professor Raoul Pictet's model steamer, which he expects to drive at the rate of 40 miles an hour:

Her dimensions are 16 meters long and 3.50 meters wide. When lying at anchor she will draw 33 centimeters fore and 44 centimeters aft; at full speed, 1 centimeter forward and 16 centimeters aft. The engines will be placed amidships, from which point to the stern the crew shaft and the keel form an inclined plane; the bows are long, tapering, and wedge-shaped. Professor Pictet reckons that his invention will lead to a great saving of fuel, inasmush as a steamer built on his plan, after being started with, say, 100 horse power, may be kept up full speed with an expenditure of force equal to 30 horses. The form of the hull, on which the maintenance of the ship's equilibrium will depend, cannot be explained without a diagram. Professor Pictet is quite confident in the success of his invention, and his scientific previous achievements have been so remarkable that many people who cannot follow his reasoning have no hesitation in accepting his conclusions.

The passions are the voices of the body.—*Rousseau.*

Internal Improvrment Schemes.

The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis has issued a call for a convention to be held in that city in the latter part of October the purpose of which is to promote the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The convention is to be composed of delegates representing Chambers of Commerce, Boards of trade, and similar bodies in the cities of the Mississippi Valley which have them, the cities themselves where there are no such commercial bodies, and the States and Territories concerned, the delegates of the latter to be appointed by the Governors. It is also stated in the call that the President and Vice-President of the United States and the Governors of States will be invited to be present as guests. The practical object in view is to secure a more liberal and complete improvement of the Mississippi and its branches under the authority of the national Government and at the expense of the whole people of the country. This Mississippi improvement scheme is likely to occupy in the near future more serious attention than it has received in the past. It has been languidly regarded as national in its character, but likely to give direct benefit to one great section of the country without particularly affecting the rest. It will soon be evident that its effects cannot be confined to the great central valley, and the question will arise whether its benefits to different sections of the country are not very unequal. It may even be claimed that the Atlantic coast interests will be injured by it while they are expected to bear a very large part of the expense of carrying it out.

The St. Louis merchants who are engaged in getting up this convention intimate, truthfully enough, that the Mississippi River and its tributaries furnish the natural highways to the sea for the products of the valley, which constitute so large a part of the exports of the country. They say that already about one-seventh of their bulk takes the water route to the Gulf, and is transported at one-third the cost of carrying it to the Atlantic coast. They would have the national Government, at the expense of the entire country, remove all obstructions to navigation on these water-courses and put them in the best condition for use, that this traffic may be facilitated to the utmost. It is assumed that this would greatly benefit the commerce of the country and afford an efficient regulator of transportation by all routes and methods, and that it is, therefore, a work proper to be done at the general expense. There is no doubt that it would greatly benefit the cities of St. Louis and New-Orleans, and it may be that the farmers of the North-west would derive substantial advantages from it, though that is less certain. There is no question that Western cities and Western States are entitled to all the benefit which the natural advantages of their rivers afford, but it may be questioned whether they are entitled to have these supplemented by artificial improvements at the expense, in large part, of other sections, which have their own advantages and disadvantages to deal with.

This water outlet from the North-west to the Gulf is a great competing route of transportation from the interior to the sea-board. There is another by way of the lakes and the St. Lawrence and connecting canals through Canada. There is another by way of the lakes and the Erie Canal and Hudson River to this city, and there are others in the various through lines of railroad. There is a project on foot for the extension of the Illinois and Michigan Canal from Hennepin, on the Illinois River, to the Mississippi, at or near Rock Island, for the purpose of giving water communication from the great river to Lake Michigan. The supporters of this scheme demand that it be executed at the Government expense. There has been talk of a canal cutting the Michigan peninsula from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie to avoid the long detour through the Straits of Mackinaw. This would doubtless have to be made at Government expense, if at all. Then there is the needed enlargement and improvement of the Erie Canal to perfect the water route from the North-west to the Atlantic. All this work is as much entitled to Government aid as the improvement of the Mississippi River.

But if either or both of these great water routes should be perfected at the general expense, where are we to stop? While unquestionably promoting the material development and prosperity of the whole country, as every great enterprise does, their direct benefits would be mainly sectional and local. St. Louis and New-Orleans in the one case, and Chicago and New-York in the other, would be the centres of beneficial effect which the whole country would pay for producing. Would not the Pacific coast, the South Atlantic States, and every section and locality multiply their demands for corresponding benefits at national expense, until the public revenues were largely turned to the improvement of water courses and the building of canals? It is not altogether clear why the Government should be expected to do so much to help transportation by water, while railroads are left to struggle unaided in what is already assumed to be an unequal contest. If water routes are so much cheaper, they ought to be able to take care of themselves, or those immediately concerned in them ought to be able to take care of them. It is a question whether sound policy does not demand that canal construction and river improvement like railroad building be relegated to private enterprise and to the State and localities immediately concerned. It will be easier, more equitable, and more economical for each local jusisdiction to furnish its several links in the great system of transportation than for the Nation as a whole to undertake at the general expense to make it complete.—*New York Times.*

The Alphabet in Prehistoic America.

At the recent Science Convention at Cincinnati, Major Wm. S. Beebe, of Brooklyn, read a very suggestive paper on the inscribed records of the Mound Builders, especially those at Piqua, Ohio, and Davenport Iowa. The former were on tablets of earthenware, the latter inscribed slates. On the Piqua tablets the characters are in horizontal lines, and in four of these lines there were in each case, six in number. In the fifth and remaining instance there were five, but this arrangment was some distance, in the longitudinal direction of the tablet, from the group first mentioned, which were in both cases written in couples.

One of the Davenport slates was inscribed on one side, the other on both. The stone inscribed on but one side bore on its surface a series of concentrate circles. Between the outer two of these were twelve equidistant signs, presumably the zodiacal signs. The slate had two perforations on one of its edges, evidently for suspension.

Major Beebe claimed that the Piqua inscriptions are the names of the eight zodiacal signs on the Davenport slate, except Capricornus, Aries, Cancer, and Libra, which four signs are represented by four initial letters on the back of one of the Piqua tablets, the north, west, south and east respectively, and correspond to the Tucatec Bacobs, or world holders, as they were called, and to which a peculiar importance is attached.

The forms of the Piqua letters are almost precisely those which occur about the Mediterranean, and whose phonetic values have been determined by Alois Hess. Major Beebe believes that he has been able to trace each form of letter to aboriginal American picture symbols, in which the same significance obtains in both European and American forms. Having fixed the significance of these letters, he says, deciphered the inscription on the stone from the Grave Creek Mound, West Virginia, and that on the Pemberton ax. In all these cases the names deciphered refer to certain steller combinations, and in the case of the slates and tablets, which are perforated, were probably in the nature of charms. In the case of the Pemberton ax part of the inscription is read with the edge of the ax up, the remainded with the edge down, and this inscription, too, probably had reference to some rite or species of divination in which the ax played an important part.

A very significant feature in regard to this ax is, that the names read on the ax, when held with the edge up and down, had been preserved with the change of but one letter by an Esquimaux tribe in Northwest America as the names of their deities of good and evil respectively, whereas the ax itself was found at Pemberton, N. J. The generally prevalent idea as to the relation of the Esquimaux and preglacial men makes this incident peculiarly suggestive.

Scientific Notes.

To make cisterns and tanks water-tight, paint thickly on the inside with a mixture of eight parts melted glue and four of linseed oil, boiled with litharge. In forty-eight hours it will be so hard that the tank can be filled with water.

The *Industrie Bladder* recommends the use of glycerine to remove coffee or milk stains. The silk, woolen or other fabric is painted over with glycerine, then washed with a clean linen rag dipped in lukewarm rain water, until clean. It is afterwards pressed on the wrong side with a moderately warm iron as long as it seems damp. The most delicate colors are unaffected by this treatment.

A mysterious star, called the Pilgrim, which was observed in 945, 1264, and 1572, is expected by astronomers to appear before long. It was described in 1572 as brighter than Jupiter, and "such was its brilliancy that persons were able to detect it at noon in a clear sky, and at night when the sky was so overcast as to hide all other stars." If it appears it will probably be visible for several weeks in the constellation of Cassiopeia.

The use of sawdust in mortar is recommended as superior even to hair for the prevention of cracking and subsequent pealing off of rough casing under the action of storms and frost. A house, exposed to prolonged storms on the sea-coast, had pieces of mortar to be renewed each spring; and after trying without effect a number of substances to prevent it, the owner found sawdust perfectly satisfactorily. It was first thoroughly dried and sifted through an ordinary grain sieve to remove the larger particles. The mortar was made by mixing one part cement, two of lime, two of sawdust and five of sharp sand, the sawdust being at first well-mixed dry with the cement and sand.

At a recent examinarion in a girl's school the question was put to a class of little ones: "Who makes the laws of our government?" "Congress," was the reply. "How is congress divided?" was the next question. A little girl in the class raised her hand. "Well," said the examiner, "Miss Sallie, what do you say the answer is?" Instantly, with an air of confidence as well as triumph, the answer came; "Civilized, half civilized, and savage."

The announced withdrawal of Maud S. from the track for this season is a great disappointment to the Fleetwood Association. There are other great trotters that may come to the front before the snow falls.

Faded Combs.

A correspondent of the Country Gentlemen says: "The comb is a sure index of the state of a fowl's health The Spanish and Leghorn frequently have immense combs. I have seen cocks of both breeds where the comb from the base to the tip of the extreme point has stood fully three inches. In a symetrical bird the wattles should be correspondingly long. The combs will not grow to full size unless well kept. These combs and wattles are filled with blood, and are of brilliant scarlet when in condition and perfect health. Any disarrangement of the internal organs is indicated immediately by the comb. At first it will become vermillion, then paler still, if the cause be not removed, until it is nearly blanched and becomes limp. It should be born in mind, however, that the hen's combs are never so large when not in laying.

With the cock the comb never fades after once attaining its full color and growth, unless out of order. There should never be undue haste in driving the fowls to the block on the first appearance of faded comb. Many times the cause may be removed entirely. Where a thorough knowledge of the habits and symptoms is possessed, some simple remedy applied in time is of great benefit. Very suddenly this summer my hens ceased dropping the eggs, and showed faded, wilted combs. They were in confinement. Upon examination I found their perches gathering vermin. I immediately whitewashed every crack and crevice, covering the whole, and thus eradicating the enemy, gave them more air, and they soon recovered and commenced laying again. Fowls not in health will not lay.

A Congregational church at Spring field, Mass., in order to bring all its members into the active work, has issued a card on which are classified the various departments of church work, with a place on the opposite side for the member to indicate in what department and work he will pledge himself to participate. One of them is sent to each member, and when filled is returned to the pastor who then knows what he can depend upon.

One of the survivors of the ill-fated propeller Columbia said to a reporter when he was safely landed that the boat's crew had a hard time reaching shore, but when their chances looked most dubious one of their number started to sing that popular Sunday school hymn, "Pull for the Shore," which so revived the spirits of the weary oarsmen, that they redoubled their already powerful efforts and reached land safely.

Life is like a game of whist. I don't enjoy the game much but I like to play my cards well, and see what will be the end of it.—*George Eliot.*

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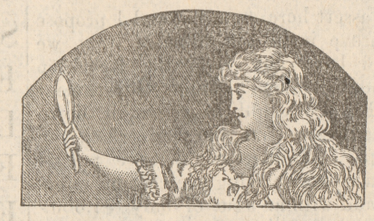

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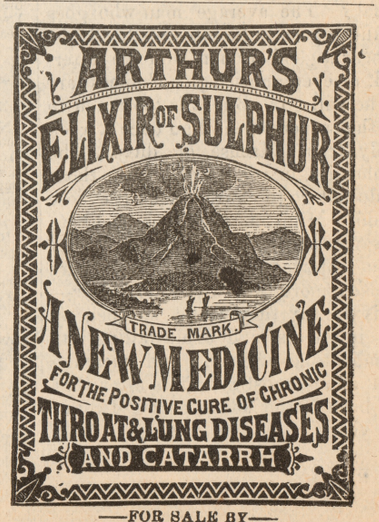

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THE COMMERCIAL.

Good Will to Man—Onward and Upward.

SATURDAY, October 1, 1881.

Says Chaplain Jones "It seems to me that no good man by the name of Abraham can be long out of Abraham's bosom, for both of them were called, and early too, to the paradise of God."

The casket that contained the remains of Gen. Garfield had his portrait at the head and this inscription:

"Life's race well run;
Life's work well done;
Life's crown well won—
Then comes rest."

No progress can be made or held in social life, in religion or in politics, except by the expenditure of the choicest energies of human life.

Governor St. John of Kansas has written to the Chicago *Methodist Standard* that liquor prohibition is a success in that state, no matter what rumors to the contrary may be circulated by the whiskey ring.

In the Pope's last encyclical, of which the text in English is now published in full, the *Pontifex Maximus* takes strong ground in favor of the divine right of Kings, and against the theory that government proceeds from the people. He urges all princes to uphold his church as the principal support of their thrones, and to unite with him in inculcating the principle of obedience.—*Chicago News.*

Residence in a town toward which a stream of liquid fire is approaching at the rate of a mile in ten days, is even less agreeable than dwelling in "Cincinhotter" during a week in July. Yet in those beautiful isles of the ocean known as the Sandwich, where every prospect pleases, and only man—when he has leprosy—is vile, this fate seems awaiting the Town of Hilo, as the molten lava from the volcano, like a savage beast, creeps toward it at the rate of 15 or 20 feet an hour. It is so hot that it flows on at white heat 6 feet under water, and a cascade of it falls a dozen feet along side of a small cataract of boiling water. Indeed, the water is believed to cool it and retard it less than the air.

Says the Burlington Hawkye: "Mr. Conkling was a great political 'boss.' When Collector Robertson entered upon the duties of his office at the port of New York, the other day, one of his first duties was to look up the horde of office-holders who had been put into place by Mr. Conkling. It was not much of a horde. It concisted of a widow and her son and a one-armed soldier from Utica. The ex-senator has not made hay while the sun shone. But that pattern band-box civil service reformer, George William Curtis, had seventy-five fellows ensconsed therein-foremost of whom was his brother with a soft thing at $2,200 a year."

Professor Moses Stuart, who, after having used tobacco twenty-five years, broke off the habit, writes:

"That it undermines the health of thousands; that it creates a nervous irritability, and thus operates on the temper and moral character of men; that it often creates a thirst for spirituous liquors; that it allures to clubs and grog-shops and taverns; and, finally, that it is a very serious and needless expense are things that cannot be denied. And, if all this be true, how can the use of tobacco be defended by any one who wishes well to his fellow-men or has a proper regard to his own usefulness?"

Conkling's challenge to his enemies to point out a single instance where he has ever asked an office for a friend or relative or political supporter, from Grant, Hayes or Garfield, or from any one else, with one (and only one) exception, has never been met. The exception cannot be used against him for it does him honor. It was in the case of a wounded naval officer who had served his country well until his health broke down. This officer was Grant's friend, and Conkling simply called the president's attention to the man's needs. This is a record which the "spoilsman" and the spoilsman's friends may be proud of. And the people are beginning to see that they have been deceived by the disreputable newspapers.—*Chicago News.*

MEDIOCRITY IN THE PULPIT.—Poverty of idea, says New York *Truth*, characterizes the sermons of the day. Week after week the same old thoughts decked up in some new verbiage are given out. No wonder that many people avoid the church, and are indifferent to it. Why should it be otherwise when the sameness is almost eternal? The average man who goes to church goes to be interested. If he can hear a good sermon and be interested, or even amused the chances are that he will go. But it is too much to ask that a person shall go once a week merely from a sense of duty. The trouble lies, in reality, not with those who do not go to church, but with those who do. Ministers should be held to the same accountability as any other public entertainers. If they were criticised more they would do better—that is to say they would sharpen up their intellects and avoid falling into the monotone of sound and meaning which afflicts most ministers after they have been in the same pulpit two or three years.

PHILADELPHIA ENDORSES NEW YORK

One of the most intensely thrilling dramatic creations ever witnessed, is the play of "Only a Farmer's Daughter." The play abounded in the most suprising and exciting situations, and the character delineation as a whole was simply superb. The lady who so magnificently personated "'Lize" reminded one vividly of Lucille Western.—*Phila. Ledg.*

THEN THE LEADING DRAMATIC PAPER SAYS;

"Only a Farmer's Daughter," which was produced at this house on last Monday evening, has made a palpable and unquestionable hit. From the falling of the curtain on the first act, its success was assured, and as the play progressed the plaudits of a numerous audience proved that Mr Barnes' latest work is destined to become popular with the masses, and that really is the criterion of success.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

WHILE THE FAMOUS SPORTING PAPER SAYS:

This strong play treats of the wreck of a family's happiness by two adventurers. Harold Lennox, an author, contrary to all precedent, has become very rich, and Madame Laurent, a handsome but unscrupulous woman, ensnares him, in accordance with a scheme, planned by herself and Philip Bartram, her lover. This conspiracy results in a separation of Harold from his wife and child, and the triumph of the vicious couple.—*New York Clipper.*

AND THE WELL-KNOWN SOCIETY PAPER SAYS:

The play is entirely original, embodies many commendable features and is free from the sickly sentimentalities and trashy Frenchisms that even some authors of acknowledged ability deem essential in catering to certain depraved tastes. It possesses a wholesome, refreshing moral tone, and we commend the bold stand of Mr. Barnes in his effort to raise the wavering standard of the American drama. The plot, though at times intricate, holds its interest from the beginning to the close, and is sufficiently versatile to awaken frequent enthusiastic outbursts. The audience was well-nigh unbounded in its manifestation of approval of the conception and rendition of the leading roles, and even the minor readings elicited appreciative applause.—*Home Journal.*

ALL SUMMED UP AS FOLLOWS:

The play has some very startling situations, pretty tableaux, and the denouement is novel, pleasing and surprising.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Mr. Barnes' play bears the unmistakable stamp of originality and genius, and it is not improbable that "Only a Farmer's Daughter" will prove to be that famous American play for which we have been waiting so long. Its plot is full of interest, its dialogue beautiful with poetry and sparkling with wit, while its characters are firmly drawn and brilliantly colored.—*New York Times.*

One avoids many difficulties by refusing to take sides on questions which nearly concern the welfare of the community.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' CONVENTION.—The National Farmers' Convention, which we have called to meet in Chicago on the 6th of October, the day following the National Alliance, will be a most important gathering in its influence upon the great anti-monopoly movement. From all sections of the country we are having responses from farmers who intend to be present, and we should like to see every farmer in the country, especially in the west, present; as will every man who can possibly come concider it a special duty to himself and family to come. Already there is some sneering in interested railroad circles about the impossibility of getting a large farmers' convention for any purpose. We had a large one last year, let us double it this year. Let us show the world that we are awake and in earnest. There will be no cost to the convention for hall, and we will secure hotel accommodations for those who will write us.—*Western Rural.*

MRS. Annie A Smithton, of Auburn, N. Y., writes: "I had doctored for years and tried various advertised remedies for my complaint, which was general prostration. I believe I suffered every ill that flesh is hear to. The least exertion caused the greatest fatigue. I was tormented with dyspepsia and every irregularity. My blood seemed poisoned, pimples and sores were all over my body, nothing I tried ever gave me more then mere temporary relief, and I felt myself growing worse and worse. Mr. Reynolds, the druggist, advised me to use Brown's Iron Bittirs. From the very start I began to improve; now I do not feel like the same waman."

I assert here to-night, and I propose to prove it in ten minutes, that we could have put down the Rebellion without issuing a single Government bond. We could have put it down without increasing the taxes which you did pay. That we could have put it down without paying one cent of interest, and with an issue of only $1,360,000,000 of full legal tender money, if the advice of Thaddeus Stevens had been taken.—Gen. Weaver at Lansing.

Thinkers Will Read and Heed This.

When our most experienced and practical physicians widely endorse and recommend a medicine, knowing from the ingredents used it must have an excellent general effect on the human system, and be a true strengthener of every organ of life, and recognized as Nature's best assistant curing dyspepsia, indigestion, general debility, nervous prostration, want of vitality, convalesence, fevers, chronic chills and fever, dumb ague, female diseases, broken down constitutions, ill health, weakness, debility, imperfect action of the organs of life and health, etc., all of which make life miserable; then indeed should the newspaper press of the country call the attention of suffering humanity to so incritorious a compound. We refer to BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, a remedy having the largest sale in the EAST of any medicine ever invented, simply because it has true merit and gives premanent relief.—*Herald.*

History is but the unrolled scroll of prophecy.

Palpitation of the Heart.

J. M. Might, Syracuse, N, Y., writes: "When I first commenced using your BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS I was troubled with fluttering and palpitation of the heart. I felt weak and languid, with a numbness of the limbs; since using, my heart has not troubled me and the numbing sensation is all gone." Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents. Sold by F. F. Ingram.

Magic in the Nineteenth Century.

N. McRea, Wyebridge, Ontario, writes: "I have sold large quantities of DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, etc., and, in fact, for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It was sure cure for burns, wounds and bruises."

Despised.

By the unthinking, Burdock has been considered a weed, add its luxuriant growth, unpleasant smell, etc., has rendered it, to those "not knowing its virtues," a nuisance, and yet the root has long been acknowledged by servants as most invaluable as a diuretic, aperient and blood purifier. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS embody all its good qualities. Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents. Sold by F. F. Ingram.

From time immemorial, gamblers, swindlers, and frauds of every description have been the attendant evils of racing.—*Chicago News.*

Says a sound preacher: I have no objection to any man in this world making a present to a friend, expressive of attachment, and I suppose it is none of my business if the millionares of this country give Mrs. Garfield $250,000. But I am free to say to you, as an American citizen, that I am afraid this movement savors of "Dry Rot." They say the poor as well as the rich are donating. If that is so, every poor man who gives a dollar is a fool, for here is a man getting $50,000 a year as the executive servent of the people.

Catarrh.

Relief in five minutes in every case; gratifying, wholesome relief beyond a money value. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical and permanent. Choking, putrid mucous dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored. Complete treatment for $1. Ask for Sandford's Radical Cure. Oct.

Death to rats and vermin, Parsons' Exterminator Oct.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" have been the standard remedy for malaria, liver complaint, costiveness, etc., for fifty years.

Tumors, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, scrofula, and general debility cured "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Oct.

J. W. KERMOTT, M. D., devotes special attention to Diseases of the Lungs Catarrh and all other chronic affections, Office 208 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

TWENTY years of constantly increasing use have established a reputation for Dr. KERMOTT'S Pulmonary Balsam second to no other Cough syrup.

WHY complain that you are bilious, or of indigestion, sick headache or nervous debility, when one box of Dr. KERMOTT'S Pills will cure you. 911-1y.

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!

A sure cure found at last. No one need suffer. A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy) called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, Instruments, and Electuaries do more harm than good. Williams' Ointment absorbs the tumors, always the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of pile cures, but it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment." For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price $1.00.

JAS. E. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Detroit Mich., Agents. For sale by F. F. Ingram. 894 17 w.

A Vexed Clergyman.

Even the patience of Job would become exhausted were he a preacher endeavouring to interest his audience while they were keeping up an incessant coughing, making it impossible for him to be heard. Yet, how very easy can all this be avoided by simply using Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Trial Bottles given away at FRANK SMITH'S Drug Store. 2

Dobyn's Sure Cure

is ahead of any remedy now known for catarrh, easy to use, a thorough disinfectant. No nasal donches or other high priced extras used. Send $1.00. to Dobyn and Mitchell Covington Ky. Send and get a box. 905-4m.

MOTHERS TAKE WARNING.—Thousands die anually from Croup. A bottle of Dr. Derby's Croup Mixture will cure the worst case. It is the king of all Cough Mixtures. No family should be without it. For sale and warranted by FRED. F. INGRAM. 890-1y

Dr. J. L. Palmer's Favorite Prescription cures Founder in Horses and Cattle in from six to ten hours, leaving them in better condition than they were before they were foundered. A valuable remedy for other diseases. Dr. J. L. Palmer, Superior. P. O address, Ypsilanti. 883-1yr.

GOLD WATCHES
At ROEHM & WRIGHT'S, Detroit.

SILVER WATCHES
At ROEHM & WRIGHT'S, Detroit.

EVERYTHING WARRANTED
At ROEHM & WRIGHT'S, Detroit.

DIAMONDS
At ROEHM & WRIGHT'S, Detroit.

FINE JEWELLERY
At ROEHM & WRIGHT'S, Detroit.

EVERYTHING EXACTLY as represented or money refunded
At ROEHM & WRIGHT'S, Detroit.

When you are in the City do not fail to call upon us at

140 WOODWARD AVE.,
DETROIT, MICH.

898-3m

C. Lingemann & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Umbrellas, Parasols, —AND— Walking Canes,

26 Monroe Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

Have just opened the latest Novelties in PARASOLS.

The Largest Assortment ever shown. Elegant Goods at the lowest prices.

The ladies are invited to inspect our large stock.

Umbrellas and Parasols made to order, covered and repaired. 893 4m

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

Special inducements are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 895-1 Jan 82

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES,

If you want a

STOVE!

EITHER COOKING OR HEATING, WOOD OR COAL,

GET OUR PRICES

BEFORE YOU BUY,

We will Save you Money!

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF OUR

"Superior Range,"

Burns Wood or Coal.

COULSON & MORHOUS,

115 WOODWARD AVE.,

DETROIT, Mich.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES,
915 8w

SALT, SALT,

At $6.50 per Ton.

Suitable to sow on Land or Feed Stock.

913 O. E. THOMPSON.

Listen to SAMSON.

Once more I would call the attention of the Public to my Large and Well-Selected Assortment of

SCHOOL and Miscellaneous Books; Stationery; Wall and Window Papers and Cloth Shades; Borders and Decorations; Paints and Oils; Drugs and Medicines; Fancy Goods; Perfumery; Toys; Pictures and Chromos; Frames; and a thousand and one things not mentioned. *Prices down to rock bottom.* All are invited to call and examine stock and quality of Goods.

10 Barrels Linseed Oil

—AND—

5 Tons Strictly Pure White Lead,

For Sale at Low Prices.

3,000 Rolls of

NEW WALL PAPER

Just opened. The Styles are beautifull and Prices *a quarter less than in Detroit.*

PICTURES, CHROMOS AND FRAMES,

A beautiful stock. Picture Frames to order with new Mouldings, as low as the lowest and as good as the best.

Mineral Spring Water.

E. SAMSON is the exclusive Agent for the sale of Mount Clemens Mineral Spring Water. Call and get a circular telling all about it.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Carefully prepared at all times, day and night. Physicians called by telephone at a moment's notice. Mr. DAVID HORNER, the popular and correct business man, will be on hand at all times to put up Prescriptions, and has charge of that department.

BIRD CAGES.

A large stock just opened. Also a new stock of PAINT BRUSHES and FEATHER DUSTERS.

Artists' Material.

Winsor & Newton's Tube Colors; Canvas and Stretchers; Brushes and Blenders; also Wax in Sheets for Wax Work, and other Materials.—A fresh new stock.

Second-hand School Books

For sale at all times.

E. SAMSON.

Ypsilanti, Sepember 3rd, 1881. 911

STEPHEN PRATT,

MANUFACTURER OF

High and Low Pressure Boilers

of all kinds. SMOKE PIPES and all SHEET IRON WORK. 214, 216 and 218 Congress St., West, between Third and Fourth Sts., DETROIT, Mich.

Reparring done. Rivits and Boiler Plate for sale.
892-6m

GO TO

Havens & Son,

112 GRISWOLD ST., DETROIT,

For Guns and Sporting GOODS,

Breech Loading Guns

From $6.00 to $100.00 in Stock.

Excelsior Gun Cases

A SPECIALITY. 892

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

FURNITURE

WALLACE & CLARKE

No. 5 UNION BLOCK.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

We have Six Floors 20x80, or 9.600 Feet of Floor Room, and still we are crowded and need More Room.

—AN IMMENSE STOCK OF—

New Parlor and Bedroom Suits,

ALL STYLES AND PRICES, JUST RECEIVED,

AND CHEAPER THAN EVER.

COME AND SEE US, IT WILL PAY YOU.

WALLACE & CLARKE.

SWEET BROS,

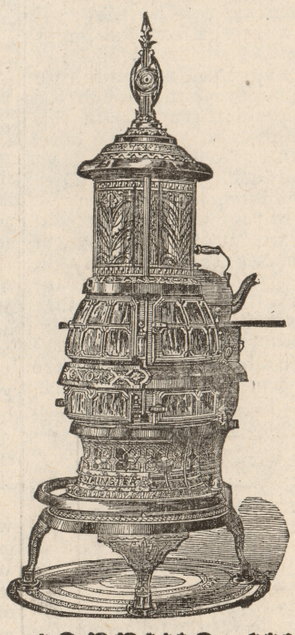
Lumber Dealers,

And Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS.

Planing, Matching and Scroll Sawing done on short notice.

Congress Street, next to Opera House. YPSILANTI, MICH



A FULL STOCK

—OF—

STOVES

Both for Cooking and Heating.

The Westminster Base Burner has No Equal.

Don't buy a Stove until you have seen my Stock.

SHELF AND BUILDERS'

HARDWARE.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.

The Welcome Clothes Wringer

IS THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Powder and Shot, &c., &c.

JOBBING WORK OF ALL KINDS

IN TIN, SHEET IRON, OR COPPER

J. H. SAMPSON.

912 No. 17 Huron Street, YPSILANTI.

The Boss Hog and Animal Conqueror for Sale at Sampson's.

CHAS. McCORMICK,

STILL SELLS MEAT

At the Depot,

Notwithstanding the reports circulated by rivals that he has closed his shop.

HE ALSO

UNDERSELLS ALL OTHERS.

Best Cuts 12½ Cts. per Lb.

He also sells HARNESS and HARNESS GOODS of all kinks cheap as the cheapest. Repariing promply done. 900

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SANITARIUM.

This institution, now in the sixteenth year of its existence, affords better facilities & advantages for the treatment of chronic invalids than any other in the United States.

"It is the very best Sanitarium that I know of."—*Wendell Phillips.*

"In all my travels I have found none that equal it." — *Mrs. Mary Livermore.*

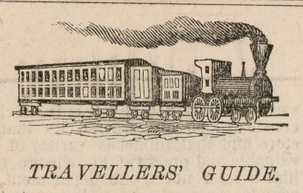
"It is superior to any in my acquaintance."—*Prof. A. B. Alcott.*

The Sanitarium is not a pleasure resort, but affords a delightful retreat for those who need quiet, rest, and recuperation. Diseases of Women, Digestive Disorders, Nervous Diseases, Lung Affections, and Rheumatic Difficulties, are treated with unequaled success.

The resident and consulting medical corps embraces the most eminent members of the profession in the west. Send for circular, to

SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Mich.

901



TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE MAY 22, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	*Day Express	*Jackson Express	*Gr. Rap. Express	‡Evening Express	†Pacific Express
	A.M.	A.M.	P M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Detroit---Lv	7 00	9 35	5 55	4 05	8 30	9 50
Wayne Junc	7 52	10 29	6 42	4 46	9 20	10 40
Ypsilanti ---	8 20	10 48	7 05	5 05	9 43	11 02
Ann Arbor--	8 40	11 00	7 24	5 22	9 58	11 17
Chelsea ----	9 22	-----	8 05	5 52	10 38	----
JacksonJunc	10 10	P.M.	8 55			A.M.
Jackson ----	10 20	12 15	9 00	55	11 30	12 40
	P.M.				A.M.	
Chicago--Ar.	6 50	7 40		----	7 30	8 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	* Day Express	Jackson Accomo.	*Gr. R. & D. Expr's	†Atlantic Express	‡Night Express
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chicago--Lv	7 00	9 00	----	----	5 15	9 10
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Jackson-----	3 45	4 05	7 15	9 30	12 45	5 00
Chelsea-----	4 40	-----	8 03	10 07	----	5 50
Ann Arbor--	5 22	5 07	8 40	10 34	2 05	6 25
Ypsilanti----	5 38	5 23	8 56	10 48	2 20	6 41
Wayne Junc	6 02	5 45	9 17	11 08	2 44	7 05
Detroit ---Ar	6 50	6 30	10 00	11 50	3 35	8 00

Local Passenger going West, leaves Detroit, 5-30 a.m.; Wayne Junc., 6-17; Ypsilanti, 6-41; Ann Arbor, 6-59; Chelsea, 7-35; Jackson, 8-50; Chicago, 5-50 p.m.

New York Express, leaves Chicago, 3-30 p.m.; Jackson 9-57; Ypsilanti, 10-50; Detroit, 11-50.

A way frieght leaves Detroit at 5 A.M.; Ypsilanti, 8.05; and arriving in Chicago 12.22 A.M.

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. † Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD, *Gen. Manager, Detroit.*

H'Y C. WENTWORTH, *G. P. & T. A., Chicago.*

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE, MAY 23, 1881

GOING WEST. Fast Mail.	Eve. Exp.	Freight.	STATIONS. Leave.	Arrive.	GOING EAST. Mor. Exp.	Fast Mail	Freight
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P. M.	P.M.
8 30	7 15	7 00	----Ypsilanti---		10 40	5 20	8 15
8 48	7 32	7 30	----Pittsfield---		10 22	5 05	7 45
9 00	7 42	8 15	-----Saline-----		10 10	4 55	7 10
9 17	7 58	8 50	--Bridgewater--		9 53	4 40	6 30
9 35	8 17	9 45	--Manchester--		9 35	4 24	6 00
10 08	8 47	10 45	---Brooklyn----		9 03	3 58	5 00
1 00	9 52	1 05	---Hillsdale----		7 50	3 00	2 25
1 10	10 00	1 20	----Bankers----		7 10	2 30	1 45
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Arrive.	Leave.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The Morming and Evening Express have through Coaches attached, to and from Detroit.

Trains run by Chicago time.

J. W. SMITH, General Manager.
W. F. PARKER, Sup't, Ypsilanti.

Post-Office Directory.

Through and way mail west, closes--------10:30 A. M.
D. H. & S.-W., closes at---------- 8.00 A. M.
Through and way mail east, closes--------10:30 A. M.
Through and way mail east, closes-------- 5:00 P. M.
Eastern and Western mail closes---------7:30 P. M.

Eastern and Western mail distributed---- 8:00 A. M.
Grand Rapids and way mail dist------ ----11:30 A. M.
Eastern mail distributed----------11:30A. M., 6 P. M.
D. H. & S.-W. mail distributed---------- 6:00 P. M.

Belleville stage arrives---------- 9:00 A. M.
Belleville stage departs----------10:00 A. M.
Daily except Sundays.

COUNTY ITEMS.

PAINT CREEK.

A new house is to be built at Willis soon for the agent.

Eugene Child's child is now convalescent. Dr. Megan attended it.

Dr. Megan is very sick with billious fever. His extensive practice has told on his health he having rode night and day for several weeks.

From the Democrat.

After five months hard work P. W. Carpenter, deputy register, has completed copying the index books. The work is well done.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Chas. Harris to Geo. Harris, 80 acres sec 12 Augusta, $2.475.

Lucy T. Pitkin to Isaac D. Covert, lot in Ypsilanti, $400.

Cornelia S. Ayers to Thos. Phillips, property in Ypsilanti, $700.

W. H. Whitmarsh to R. and A. M. Callis, property in York, $225.

The Courier.

An exchange hits the nail on the head, thus: "When the press of this country will do one-half the gratuitous advertising for a widowed seamstress that it will for an immoral actress, a great start will be made toward burnishing up the jewel of consistency."

Just before Rev. Dan R. Shier left Saline for the annual conference, his horse got tired of living and shuffled off this "mortal coil." Directly after that event representatives from the Lodi reform club called upon him and left $30.00 as a present from that organization.

From the Argus.

MILAN CORRESPONDENT.—The feed grinder swindlers referred to in the ARGUS did not succeed in fleecing the farmer in this vicinity, who upon consultation with D. Cramer of Ann Arbor, was assured that the swindlers would not bring so plain a case of fraud before the courts, which proved correct, as the swindlers have ordered the machines shipped to Brooklyn, Green co., Wisconsin. The frauds have been well exposed in this part of the state, and the scoundrels expect to fleece the unwary farmers in Wisconsin, but an account of their swindles have closely followed them and will perhaps save many farmers a serious loss if they be so fortunate as to be a subscriber to a good newspaper.

Dexter Leader.

Miss Clara Conrad is visiting her sister in Detroit.

Something like a wandering star or fire balloon was seen from B. Alleys residence, on Monday evening, about a quarter past nine, moving around in the northeast heavens. Did any one else see it, and what was it?

Belleville Mirador.

One day last week over on the "Quirk farm," Bill Townsend crawled through 22 rods of 15 inch drain tile encountering a sarpient which he "tore in two," and came out badly larcerated by the ruff points of tiling, all for $1.00.

Mr. Sleighton who saw the performance says that when Bill had got cleverly in he would have given his best horse to be out and before he got through all the property he is is worth. He barely came out alive.

As Capt. Allen failed to come or send a hand, the entertainment of the Sunday evening temperance meeting was an impromtu affair picked up and programme arranged after the time of opening arrived. The exercises consisted of prayers, singing, reading the Scriptures, short addresses by Messrs. Carr and Codey, and select readings—"The Street of Hell," by Mrs. Gorton; "Who will speak for Temperance," by Miss Randolph; "Does it pay?" by W W. Secord. The choir did excellent service under the direction of Mr. Dalrymple, and it was decided to hold a similar meeting at the Baptist church, Sunday evening, Oct. 2nd.

Saline Observer.

Mr. C. Parsons, wife and son Grove, left here Wednesday evening for New York.

Mr. B. P. Davenport and wife left here to-day for a trip to Philadelphia, New York, and other points east.

After a three years stay, E. C. Bassett has severed his connection with the post office, and will take a course in Pharmacy at the University. Emmet's departure will be regreted by his many friends in this vicinity,

Chas. E. Bogardus, the friendly manager of the Ypsilanti opera house made us a short call Tuesday evening. He informs us that he has already engaged a number of first class companies for the coming season, of which he will keep our readers posted through a weekly ad. in the OBSERVER.

On Monday last Mrs, J. W. Hull and Mrs. Dexter Briggs, of this place, narrowly escaped a serious accident. They were a few miles west in search of a hired girl, and in turning arouned the horse turned too suddenly, upsetting the buggy and throwing the ladies to the ground, considerbly injuring Mrs. B. The horse then started to run, but was soon stopped.

Messrs Hoyt & Son, we are pleased to learn, have concluded to rebuild their grist mill. Their present plan is to build it on the same site and about the size of the old one, with four run of stone and all the latest improved machinery. The engine house will be of brick, with an iron roof, thus making it fire proof. They will endeavor to be in running order in ninety days. Owing to the growing scarcity of timber in this section they will not re-build the stave factory, but will dispose of the machinery and devote their entire attention to the milling business.

A man was invited into a dark room to talk over business affairs in a general way. Another, unseen, sat behind a curtain, taking down every word he uttered. At a time after this his exact language and its proper connections were brought to confront him in court and became the very evidence and the only evidence that condemned him before the law. So God writes on the memory every word, thought and act, and in the day of "the revelation of the righteous judgment of God" he has but to unfold our memory as a great panorama before us, and this will be sufficient to cause us to pronounce our own bitter sentence- This panorama will be before us in all the ages of our fearful doom, ever growing more bitter by increased capacity to endure more severe and deeper woe, forever in hell. How can we escape this doom? "The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth from all sin" and "by faith in his blood" "all that believe are justified by the law of Moses." "By grace are ye saved," "through faith in his blood."

COIN CLIPPING.—The practice of clipping or robbing coin is at its height in all parts of the country. It has become so common to see silver coins with holes through them that very many give the matter no attention, if what is taken may be passed to the next man as easily. But so much mutilated coin is in circulation that the banks and many tradesmen, even, refuse every piece that has been tampered with. Government will not take them in regular business, nor except them, unless at a depreciated value, according to weight. Until all follow the practice of the few, the robbers will continue to thrive. In the innocent age of the world it was supposed that a punched coin had been at some time attached to a pretty ribbon, to serve as a charm, or that some curious-minded person had disfigured a piece in order to recognize the same if it came into his hands again. But now it is well known that these small splinters are systematically clipped off for profit. The United States law fixes a fine of $2,000 and two years' imprisonment for whoever defaces, mutilates, impairs, diminishes, falsifies, or lightens any coin.

MAXIMS OF GEN. GARFIELD.

After the fire and blood of the battle fields have disappeared, nowhere does war show its destroying power so certainly and so relentlessly as in the columns which represent the taxes and expenditures of the nation.

In such a revolution, men are like insects, that fret and toss in the storm, but are swept onward by the resistless movements of elements beyond their control.

I spaek of this revolution not to praise the men who aided it, or to censure the men who resisted it, but as a force, to be studied, as a mandate to be obeyed.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, has recovered from a terrible skin humor, which covered his head, face and hands, by using Cuticura Resolvent internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. This is good news. Oct.

Salt Rheum for seventeen years. Helpless for eight years. Unable to walk. Got about on hands and knees. Head, face, neck, arms and legs covered. Cured by Cuticura Remedies. Will McDonald, 2542 Dearborn St., Chicago. Oct.

Health, strength, and vigor given, and miraculous cures effected, by useing Brown's Iron Bitters. It's sale is immense.

A little boy was asked if he knew where the wicked finally went to He answered: "They practice law here a spell and then go to the legislature." It was a painful operation for that boy to sit down for a few days.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are a superior combination of Barks, Roots, and Herbs not obtained by any other manufacturers of bitters.

Keep in the stable and always at hand **Henry & Johnson Arnica and Oil Liniment,** as it is the best remedy for Hurts, Bruises, Strains, &c.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all Lung Affections, use **Downs' Elixir,** which has stood the test of Fifty years, and has not been found wanting. Oct.

THE SURGEON'S KNIFE.

Wonderful Surgical Operation—Removal of Urinary Stones from the Bladder—Successful.

Mr. Simeon Tietsell, of Saugerties, N. Y., has been treated for seven years by various physicians for what they call Stricture of the Uretha, without benefit. He finally consulted Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout N.Y., who found his trouble to be Urinary Calculi or Stones in the Bladder. The doctor at once removed the foreign bodies with the knife and then gave his great Blood Specific, "Favorite Remedy," to prevent the reformation. The entire treatment was eminently successful, and Mr. Tietsell's recovery was rapid and perfect.

While "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in all Kidney and Bladder disease, it is equally valuable in cases of Billious Disorders, Constipation of the bowels, and all the Bowels, and all the class of ills apparently inseperable from the constitutions of women. Try it. Your druggist has it and it costs only $1.00 a bottle. The lucky man is he who puts this advice in practice. Don't forget the name and address, Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. The Dr. would have it understood that, while he is engaged in the introduction of his medicine, "Favorite Remedy," he still continues the practice of his profession, but confines himself exclusively to *office* practice. He treates all diseases of a chronic character, and performes all the minor and capital operations of surgery. 913-4w

The farmers of the West have abundant cause for congratnlation in the steady progress of the movement looking to the reform of the terrible abuses which distinguish the management of our railroads and other monopolies, and which have been and are still so troublesome to our producers. Whatever has been accomplished in this direction our Western farmers inaugurated and have been an important factor all through the agitation. Nothing more clearly shows the injustice which permits our entire railroad management than the fact that a few men have used and are using the railroads of the country in such a way as to accumulate fortunes which reach high up into the millions.

What is there in this world that hurts more than to have every joint pulled out of place by Rheumatism? Try Spalding's Lightning Liniment; it will cure you. 915 2w.

Affliction and sorrow come to all. There is a time to weep even as there is a time to rejoice. Still cheerfulness is a duty. We should cherish such a feeling, for its sunny manifestation is one of the greatest blessings in life.

How mamy of us were yearly dosed with sulphur and molasses for the blood; ARTHUR'S ELIXIR OF SULPHUR was unknown then. But the nauseating mixture is now a thing of the past, and in its place the "ELIXER" is kept in thousands of families. Pleasant to the taste, effective in its results, it stands at the head of all preparations in the world as a blood purifier. Sold by Ingram.

Is it because it is getting weak that lawyers rest their case?

The more costly the shoe worn by children the more important is it that they should be protected from wear at the toe by the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip, as they double the wearing value of the shoe, and give them a neat appearance.

It sounds very fishy to allude to a pair of freckled sisters as a brace of speckled beauties.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers is an elegant, safe and reliable article, cheap, and convenient for use; will not rub off. Try it.

No cord or cable can draw so forcibly, or bind so fast, as love can do with but a single thread.

Visitors returning from abroad, as well as recent emigrants, will find Ayre's Sarapariila helpful in avoiding the hardships of acclimation, and in removing the boils, pimples and eruptions consequent upon sea diet. Its blood-cleansing qualities remedy such troubles promptly.

Why is a man attempting to kiss an Irish girl like a tourist climbing Mount Etna? Because he wants to get at the mouth of the Crayter.

A tailor's cabbage goes very well with goose.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound revives the drooping spirits; invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions; gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of beauty the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

"I say, Jenkins, can you tell a young, tender chicken from an old tough one?" "Of course I can." "Well how?" "By the teeth." "Chickens have no teeth." "Yes, but I have. Good Morning."

A Free Acknowledgement.

I hereby certify that I habitully use Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" in my family in all those cases in which a domestic medicine is needed, and that it has never yet failed to accomplish the purpose desired. We look upon it as an anchor to windward that is sure to hold in every instance mentioned on the Doctor's bill of particulars. I make this acknowledgement freely, in hope of doing good to others, feeling that a medicine that is near at hand and to be implicity trusted is worth more than it costs.

REV. G. C. ESRAY,
Formerly Associate Editor Rondout *Freeman.*
915-3w.

Farmers and Mechanics.

If you wish to avoid great danger and trouble, besides no small bill of expense, at this season of the year, you should take prompt steps to keep disease from the household. The system should be cleansed, blood purified, stomach and bowels regulated, and prevent and cure diseases arising from Spring malaria. We know of nothing that will so perfectly and surely do this as Electric Bitters, and at the trifling cost of fifty cents a bottle.—*Exch.* Sold by FRANK SMITH. 1

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tette, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith. 908–1v

PILES.

Piles are frequently preceeded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the paitent to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times symptoms of indigestion are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture like prespiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed, is a common attendant. Internal, External and Itching piles, yield at once on the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, acting directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching, and affecting a permanent cure where all other remedies have failed. Do not delay till the drain on the system produces permanent disability, but try it and be cured. Price, 50 cents. Ask your druggist for it and when you cannot obtain it of him, we wll send it prepaid, on receipt of the price. Address the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, Ohio. Sold by F. F. Ingram. 863-1y

An old woman in Wichita says she never could imagine where all the Smiths came from until she saw in a New England town a large sign 'Smith Manufacturing Company.'

Dr. Kennedy.

would have it understood that, while he is engaged in introduction of his medicine, "Favorite Remedy," he still continues the practice of his profession, but confices himsels exclusively to *Office* practice He treats all diseases of a chronic character, and performs all the minor and capital operations of Surgery. Parties living at a distance, except in surgical cases, by sending a statement of their case, can be treated at home. Address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. 915-3w.

The forms of law are not imperative because they are legal. They are legal because they are imperative.

New Advertisements.

THE UNDERSIGNED take this means of forbidding the public from shooting or gathering nuts within their enclosures without special permission.

J. EVART SMITH, JAS. HOLMES, JAMES C. MOORE, ALBERT R. GRAVES, | C. J. KELLY, F. A. DAVIS, H. D. KELLY.
915-2w

Lost Goods.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 24th day of September, 1881, we found within the limits of the City of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan, the following described goods, viz:

1 Dozen Silver Plated Table Spoons.
½ " " " " Forks.
½ " " " " Desert Spoons.
3½ " " " " Tea Spoons.
1 " " " " Sugar Spoons.
10 Silver Plated Butter Knives.
7 " " Fruit Knives.

MARION WALLACE.
FLORA BOURNS.
Dated this 27th day of Sept. A.D, 1881. 915

COAL STOVE FOR SALE, Crown Jewell, No. 25, with Oven, all in perfect order. Good as new. Will sell cheap. Enquire at MARBLE WORKS, or

J. H. WILCOX,
913 Huron Street.

COAL! COAL!

FOR THIS SEASON I am now prepared to deliver Coal in any quantity that customers may wish. My prices will be as low as as any, by the ton or carload. Orders left with me or HOMER BRIGGS or his Truckmen will receive prompt attention.

O. E. THOMPSON.

N.B.—Unauthorized persons are reporting that I am going out of the business, which is false. 912

A Bargain.

HOUSE AND LOT on River Street, opposite Michigan Central Passenger house. Good well, Cistern and Barn. Price $1,200.
912 CHAS. I. SWEET.

Ypsilanti Greenhouse.

I make an announcement that will please the lovers of flowers. I have just purchased the nicest stock of HANGING BASKETS in all styles, and other Goods that have never been offered for sale in the city. A new style of **Double Callicrocks, Shell Flower Vases and Shell Hanging Baskets and Window Gardens.** Call and see our lovely and beautiful specimens.
909 MARION HENDERSON.

Hay and Straw Baled.

KNOWING the trouble of getting small lots of Hay and Straw when wanted, and the loss there is in its drying out and the liability of its being run over by fowls and scattered all over barn, when loose, I have concluded to keep in connection with my Feed and Flour business, **Baled Hay and Straw** of the Best Quality, in Bales of about 100 lbs., which will be delivered to any part of the city at a small advance over the price of loose Hay. C. COOK,
899 Huron Street.

FINE SHOES REPAIRED.

I Tender my Thanks to the Ladies for their patronage in the past. I make a specialty of REPAIRING LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, also STYLISH JOB REPAIRING FOR GENTLEMEN. No Shoddy work at my shop. I do all kinds of work. Competant workmen and work guaranteed. One door west of Haskin's Bakery, at the Depot.
894 L. MILLER.

FOR YOUR FINE PRINTING, VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS, or any other JOB WORK come to the **Commercial Office,** opposite the Post Office.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE! At the residence of Mrs. C. R. PATTISON, corner of Huron and Cross sts.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage dated the fourteenth day of October, A.D., 1874, and recorded on the fifteenth day of October, 1874, at four o'clock p.m., in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 51 of mortgages, on page 260, John G Crane and Elizabeth D Crane, duly mortgaged to Charles Shier, "All that parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw, and state of Michigan, known and described as Lot number forty, in Stuck's addition the village of Ypsilanti." The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative.

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the third day of October, 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the south front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county.

Dated July 9th, 1881.

CHARLES SHIER, MORTGAGE.
T. NINDE, ATTORNEY. 903

NALL'S

FALL STOCK NOW COMING,
CARPETS.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN CARPETS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CURTAINS.
OUR FRINGES, DRAPERIES AND CRETONNES,
The finest ever in the market.
Call in and see us.

JAMES NALL & CO.,
154 & 156 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

CARPETS

886-1y

NEW FALL GOODS

Just Received at

W. H. SWEET'S.

Novelties in all Departments,

And Prices will be made that will ensure their Early sale.

Big Drive in LINEN TOWELS.
Latest Styles in WORSTED and PLAID DRESS GOODS. (THREE LINES.)
$1.00 CORSETS, all Extra Quality.
Also Dr. Warner's Celebrated CORALINE CORSET.
Full Line Canton and Wool Flannels and Domestics.

CLOTHS AND TRIMMINGS.

CLOTHING CUT AND MADE TO ORDER BY JOHN GEOGHAN.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR BUTTER AND EGGS. 911

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
—In CONVENIENCE,—
DURABILITY, ECONOMY,
—AND—
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.
BUY THE BEST!
SOLD BY DRURY & TAYLOR.
909 3m

ABBOT & KETCHUM

—ARE OPENING AT THEIR NEW STORES—

141, 143 & 145 Woodward Ave.,

A VERY HANDSOME STOCK OF

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS

ORIENTAL & AMERICAN RUGS,

UPHOLSTERING GOODS,

CURTAINS, Etc.

To which they invite attention.

New Store, New Stock and Low Prices.

141, 143 and 145 Woodward Ave.,
DETROIT, Mich.
912-3m

NEW LUMBER YARD,

—*WHERE YOU CAN BUY*—

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, ETC.,

Cheaper than any place in the County as we do our own manufacturing.

Parson Bros. Old Stand.

911 C. H. PARKER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the thirteenth day of September A. D. 1881, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Francis H. Case, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the thirteenth day of March, next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of December, and on Monday, the thirteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, September 13, A. D. 1881.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
913-5w Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage dated the fourth day of November A. D. 1872, and recorded on the fourth day of November A.D., 1872, at Three o'clock and fifteen minutes P. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, in Liber 49 of mortgages, on page 309, Elizabeth A. Larzelere duly mortgaged to Henry Welch in his life time, who is now deceased, All those certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the city of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, known and described as lots, numbers, one huudred twenty-two, one hundred twenty-five, one hundred twenty-six, one hundred thirty-one, one hundred thirty-two, and one hundred thirty-three, in Barthelomew's addition to the city of Ypsilanti, according to the recorded plat of said addition. The said mortgage was afterwards duly assigned by Thomas Ninde, Administrator of the estate of said deceased to Harriet Welch.

The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is eight hundred and fifty-three dollars. Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining. secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the tenth day of December A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the south front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court, within said county.

Dated, September 17th, 1881.

T. NINDE, Attorney. HARRIET WELCH, Assignee.
911

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage dated June tenth, A. D., 1872, and recorded September twenty-fourth, 1872, at four o'clock and thirty minutes P. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 44 of mortgages, on page 237, Amanda E. Woodward duly mortgaged to James Arnold "All those pieces or parcels of land, lying and being situate in the city of Ypsilanti, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit:

First. All of village lot number four hundred and ninety five. Second. A parcel commencing at the north-east corner of said lot 495, running thence east seven rods, thence south four rods, thence west seven rods, thence north four rods to the place of beginning. Third. That parcel commencing at a point four chains and twenty-five links east of the east line of Huron street, and eight chains and sixty-three links south of the south line of Catherine street, and at the south west corner of lands deeded the eleventh day of May, A. D., 1864, to Alphonso Platt, thence north eighty and a quarter degrees east along the south line of lands of Platt, fourteen chains to the west line of the street leading to the Paper mill bridge, known as Factory street, thence south 41¼ degrees east, along the west line of said street one chain and forty-two links to an angle in said street, thence south eighteen and a quarter degrees east, along the west line of said street one chain and forty links, thence south eighty and a quarter degrees west, fifteen chains and sixty-six links to the east line of an alley, thence north eight degrees east along the east line of said alley, two chains and sixty-three links to the place of beginning, Containing four acres.

By an instrument of assignment dated July 20th, 1875, and recorded in said Register's office, August 13th 1875, at one o'clock p.m., in Liber four of assignments of mortgages, on page 669, said mortgage was duly assigned by said James Arnold to Amelia F. Upton. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is six hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-two cents.

Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage, by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the third day of October, A. D., 1881, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, at the south front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county.

Dated July 9th, 1881.

AMELIA F. UPTON,
T. NINDE, ATTORNEY, 903 ASSIGNEE

Ypsilanti Commercial.

C. R. PATTISON, PUBLISHER.

YPSILANTI, - MICHIGAN.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES

UNIVERSAL SORROW EVERYWHERE.

On Wednesday the body was viewed at the cottage at Elberon by thousands. It was encased in a black cloth covered casket with very simple solid silver mountings. The silver plate contained this simple inscription: "James Abram Garfield, born November 9, 1831. Died President of the United States, September 19, 1881." The casket was lined with white satin across the top and crossing each other were two long leaves of palm.

The features were so changed as to be hardly recognizable. A plaster cast of the face was taken and this somewhat discolored the face.

At half past nine o'clock Chief Justice Waite, and the members of the cabinet and their wives, arrived at the cottage and the doors were closed to visitors. A simple funeral service was conducted by Rev. Charles J. Young of Long Branch. The members of the household, the cabinet and a few intimate friends were all that were admitted.

Immediately after the conclusion of the services preparations were made for departure. The funeral train, heavily draped, had been run upon the temporary track to the cottage. Gov. Ludlow and the New Jersey state officers acted as a guard of honor. At exactly 10 o'clock the train started from the cottage, moving from the grounds very slowly. The train ran about a quarter of a mile beyond Elberton station where it halted. To this point the special train which brought President Arthur and General Grant from New York was run, and guards were stationed in the vicinity to prevent any annoyance. As soon as President Arthur's train was stopped alongside the train which bore the remains, the President and General Grant stepped across and entered the second car of the funeral train, which then moved off. No stops were made except for water. From Elberon to Washington the sad procession was watched by multitudes who with bowed and uncovered heads watched its progress. At many points thousands were gathered. Bells were tolled, flags were at half mast and funerial drapery was on every house, and flowers were strewed in some places a hundred yards upon the track and floral tributes were offered wherever there was an opportunity. The train reached Washington at 4.35 P. M. An immense throng awaited it, every avenue being densely crowded. The military escort were drawn up on South street and the hearse stood opposide the entrance to the depot. Mrs. Garfield was at once driven to the residence of Attorney General McVeagh and the funeral procession was formed. The casket was borne from the car to the hearse on the shoulders of soldiers of the 2d artillery, the marine band playing "Nearer My God to Thee."

The procession moved in the following order:

Platoon of mounted police.
Gen. Ayers and mounted staff.
Washington light infantry and band.
Union veteran corps.
National rifles.
Washington light guard.
Capital city guard.
United States marine band and drum corps of 50 men.
Detachment of United States marines.
2d United States artillery band.
Four companies heavy artillery and one light battery.
Washington and Columbia commanderies Knight Templar.

Then followed the hearse, flanked on either side by a single file of army and navy officers. President Arthur's carriage immediately followed the hearse, with mounted policemen on either side.

Between lines of officers of the army and navy the remains were borne into the rotunda of the capitol and placed upon the catafalque, senators and representatives preceding and ranging themselves on each side of the dias. Close behind the coffin walked President Arthur and Secretary Blaine, who were followed by Chief Justice Waite, Gen. Grant, the Cabinet and the other members of the party. The lid of the coffin was opened and the face of the late President was exposed. Noiselessly President Arthur and Secretary Blaine approached and gazed upon the face of the dead, and then slowly and sadly passed out of the hall. The line was formed by Sergeat-at-arms Bright, and one by one those present advanced and gazed at the emaciated and discolored face. The public at large was then admitted, and hundreds of persons testified by their reverential conduct and mournful countenances the sorrow which they had experienced in looking upon the features of their murdered President.

A detail of 40 members of the Army of the Cumberland acted as a guard of honor. During the long hours of the night the multitude continued to pass the catafalque, viewing all that was left of one who had come to be beloved by a whole nation.

The proclamation issued by Gov. Foster was as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, September 21, 1881.

To the People of Ohio.

On Monday, September 26th inst., the mortal remains of Ohio's great son, Gen. James A. Garfield, the late President of the United States, will be laid to rest in his native soil. He lived loved, respected and admired by his people He died mourned over and lamented by the world. It is not too much to say that there is not a nation of the earth that does not feel for us in our great affliction and mourn with us over our illustrious dead. To the people of his native state, which was the object of his pride and love and manly devotion, upon the field of battle and in the halls of government, I respectfully suggest that upon the day named all business pursuits be suspended and that the hours set for the last solemn rites be generally dedicated in prayer and religious services to the memory of the murdered President.

(Signed) CHARLES FOSTER,
Governor.

At a citizens' meeting in Detroit on Wednesday 21st a committee of 100 headed by Mayor Thompson was appointed to attend the funeral.

During Thursday the people were admitted at the rate of 4,000 an hour to view the late President as he lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol. Among those who took a last look at the face of the dead were a number of sisters of charity and several hundred Catholic orphans.

At 6.30 p, m. signs of decomposition being apparent the casket was closed and the elegant floral offering of Queen Victoria placed upon it. The waiting throng were sadly disappointed but continued to pass through in slightly abated numbers.

A meetinh of the members of Congress who had arrived in Washington, made preparations for attending the funeral, etc., but decided to postpone the adoption of resolutions until the assembly of the respective bodies.

Secretary Blaine sent the following dispatch:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, September 22, 1881.

To R. Lowell, Minister, London.

Publish a card in the London press, saying that the bereaved family of the late President and the mourning nation are deeply touched by the kind messages of sympathy which the telegraph brings from all parts of the British empire, and expressing deep regret at the impossibility of making special acknowlegement due in each case.

BLAINE, Secretary.

The following message has been received:

ROME, September 21, 1881.

To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Washington.

The loss of the illustrous President Garfield has caused deep sorrow to the holy father. His boliness directs me to present his condolence to your excellency and to the government, and his best wishes for the presperity of the repnblic.

L. CARDINAL JACOBINI.

At 11 a. m. Friday the capital was closed to visitors and all persons except the sergeants-at-arms, their assistants and the guard of honor were excluded. A few minutes later the attendants and the guard of honor withdrew, and Mrs. Garfield accompanied by the members of her family and a few intimate friends entered. They remained about 20 minutes when they retired. As they reached the door Mrs. Garfield turned back. The others passed out and for a few moments the stricken widow was alone with her dead. Rejoining her friends the party left the capitol and the guard of honor again took their places. Preparation was at once made for the funeral services which took place at 3 o'clock. A close guard was kept about the building and none were admitted without tickets. At a few moments before two o'clock the Beausant commandary of Knights Templar of Baltimore filled in and deposited a handsome floral tribute to the dead President. A few minutes later a number of members of the diplomatic crops entered and took seats assigned to them in the rear of benches provided for the judges of the supreme court, the members of which soon afterwards entered, headed by Chief Justice Waite. At 2:40 p. m. Col. Rockwell, Dr. Boynton, Secretary Brown, Messrs. Judd Pruden, Warren Young, Hendley and Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Bolney, Col. and Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Pruden, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Dean, representing the household of the late President, entered and took seats reserved for them. The members of the house filed in through the south door, preceded by the officers of that body and by ex-Speakers Randall and Banks. They were followed by the senators, Senator Anthony leading, who entered by the north door. At 3 o'clock the distinguished mourners entered in the following order: President Arthur and Secretary Blaine, ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary and Mrs. Lincoln, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Attorney General and Mrs. MacVeagh, Secretary Kirkwood and Postmaster General James, and General Drum and Beale.

The vast assemblage rose as of one accord as President Arthur entered, and when they had retaken their seats the services were opened by the hymn "Asleep in Jesus," beautifully rendered by a volunteer choir. Rev. Dr. Rankin then ascended the raised platform at the head of the catafalque and a number of selections of scripture, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Issac Errett.

Rev. J. L. Powers of the Vermont avenue Christian church, of which President Garfield was a member, delivered a feeling address. He said: "The cloud so long pending over the nation has at last burst upon our heads. We sit half crushed amid the ruin it has wrought. A million prayers and hopes and tears, as far as human wisdom sees, were vain. Our loved one has passed from us; but there is relief. We look away from the body, we forego for the time the things that are seen; we remember with joy his faith in the Son of God whose gospel he sometimes himself preached, and which he always truly loved, and we see light and a blue sky through the cloud, a structure and beauty instead of ruin, glory, honor, immortality, spiritual and eternal life, in place of decay and death. The chief glory of this man, as we think of him now, was his discipleship in the school of Christ. His attainments as a scholar and statesman will be the theme of our orators and his orians, and they must be worthy men to speak his praise worthily. But it is as a Christian we love to think of him now. It was this which made his life to man an invaluable boon; his death to us an unspeakable loss; his eternity to himself an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeth not away. He was no sectarian. His religion was as broad as the religion of Christ. He was a simple Christian bound by no sectarian ties and wholly in fellowship with all pure spirits. He was a Christologist rather than a theologist. He had great reverence for the family relations. His example as a son, husband and father is a glory to this nation. He had a most kindly nature. His power over human hearts was deep and strong. He won men to him. He had no enemies. The hand that struck him was not the hand of his enemy but the enemy of the position, the enemy of the country, the enemy of God. He sought to do right manward and Godward. He was a grander man than we knew. He wrought even in his pain a better work for the nation than we can now estimate. He fell at the height of his achievements, not from any fault of his, but we may in some sense reverently apply to him the words spoken of his dear Lord: "He was wounded for our transgressions; He was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon Him." As the nations remember the Macedonian as Alexander the Great, and the Grecian as Aristides the Just, may not this son of America be known as Garfield the Good! Our President rests. He had joy in the glory of work; and he loved to talk of the leisure that did not come to him. Now he has it. This is the clay—precious because of the service it rendered. He is a freed spirit; absent from the body, he is present with the Lord. On the heights whence came his help he finds repose. What rest has been his for these four days? The brave spirit which cried in his body "I am tired," is where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. The patient soul which groaned under the burden of suffering flesh, "oh this pain!" is now in a world without pain. Spring comes; flowers bloom; buds put forth; birds sing; autumn rolls round; the buds have long since hushed their voices; flowers faded and fallen away; forest foliage assumes a sickly hue; so earthly things pass away and what is true remains with God. The pageant moves, the splendor of arms glitter in the sunnight, the music of instruments and of oratory swells upon the air, cheers and praises of men resound, but spring and summer pass by and autumn sees a nation of sad eyes and heavy hearts, and what is true remains of God. "The eternal God is our refuge, and underneath us are the everlasting arms."

The services were closed with prayer by Rev. J. G. Butler, after which the assemblage, with bowed heads and reverent mien, arose and remained standing as the coffin containing the remains of President Garfield were slowly borne from the building. The coffin was followed by President Arthur, leaning on the arm of Secretary Blaine, and by members of the cabinet and the other distinguished persons, and in a quarter of an hour the rotunda was nearly deserted

Immediately after the close of the services the floral decorations were all removed (Mrs. Garfield having requested that they be sent to her home at Mentor) except the beautiful wreath, the gift of Queen Victoria, which had been placed upon the head of the coffin when the lid was closed and which remained there when the coffin was borne to the hearse, and will be upon it till the remains are buried. The coffin was borne to the hearse, and was raised to its place by six pall-bearers selected by Mrs. Garfield from members of the Christian church. The army and navy officers composing the body guard filed out of the east door and took their places about the hearse, the army upon the right and the navy upon the left. A single gun, was fired from Hannewans battery, the second artillery band played a funeral march and the procession moved in the following order around the south front of the capitol to the avenue.

Two battalions of District Columbia militia; 10 companies.
Two companies United States Marines.
Four companies United States 2d artillery.
Light battery company A United States Artillery. Grand Army Republic.
Rosc e Conkling Club.
Boys in Blue.
Columbia, Washington and De Molay Commanderies Knights Templar of this city in full regalia.
Beauseant Commandery Knights Templar of Baltimore.

Then came the hearse drawn by six iron grey horses, each led by a colored groom; following the hearse about 100 carriages occupied by officers of the executive mansion and wives, relatives of the late President; ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, President Arthur and Secretary Blaine, other cabinet ministers and their wives, diplomatic corps, Chief Justice Waite and Associate Justices Harlan, Matthews and Miller; senators, members of the house, governors of states and territories, and commissioners of the district of Columbia; judges of the court of claims, judiciary of the district of Columbia and judges of the United States courts, assistant secretaries of state, treasury and interior departments; assistant postmaster general, solicitor general and assistant attorney general.

As the procession moved minute guns were fired from the military posts and forts surrounding the city, and church bells tolled.

The funeral train was the same used on the trip from Long Branch with two additional cars. The fifth car bore the remains of the President and a military guard composed of six soldiers and a sergeant from the 2d artilery. The train left Washington at 5.16 p.m. followed by a train with the senators and representatives. At Baltimore the city officials, the 5th Maryland regiment in uniform, a number of societies and a large number of prominent citizens were formed in double column within the depot and remained uncovered while the train passed. A halt of about ten minutes was required to change engines. A floral tribute of a broken column from the grand army of the republic was handed into the funeral car and placed near the coffin.

All along the route immense crowds reverently awaited the passing of the train; societies and municipal delegations were in line at the stations, flowers were strewed upon the track, bells were tolled, and at several points minute guns were fired. At Allegheny city the car containing the Cleveland committee was attached to the train.

The funeral train arrived at Cleveland at 1.17 p. m. Saturday. After caring for the ladies who at once drove to private houses, the body of the late President was taken from its car by a detachment of the regular army under Lieut. Weaver, 14 men, attired in uniforms, with white helmets, and borne on their shoulders to a hearse in waiting, followed by a guard of honor, marching two by two, an army and naval officer abreast. Then followed Chief Justice Waite and other supreme court justices members of the cabinet, Gov. Foster and staff and escort committee. The coffin, was placed in the hearse and the line of march formed in the following order:

Col. Wilson and staff.
Silver Grey's Band.
First City Troops.
Hearse guarded by Knights Templar in a column of threes and flanked by ten horses of the city troops on each side. Cleveland Greys.
Forty-second Ohio Volunteers.
Cabinet.
Gen. Sherman and Aides.
Guard of Honor, comprised of officers of the army and distinguished guests.

While the procession was forming the band played a dirge. The march was by the nearest route, in the park, to the pavilion, where the remains were placed without special ceremony to lie in state, the casket reposing on a dias surrounded by elaborate floral pieces.

Elaborate arches surmount the entrances to the park and many others span the principal streets. The floral tributes about the Catafalque are elaborate and profuse in the highest degree and include two car loads of funeral pieces from the Cincinnati Exposition.

A guard of Cleveland grays and Knights Templar patrolled the vicinity of the pavilion during the night.

Through Saturday right throngs encircled Monumental square. People were pouring into the city by every avenue of approach. At 9 o'clock Sunday morning a double line of militia was formed stretching half a mile either way from the park, from the points of entrance and exit, and the people were admitted. At dark electric lights illuminated the region of the pavilion. Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Marine band stationed near the pavilion played several sacred pieces.

Hiram College Memorial service was held at the 1st Presbyterian church on Sunday afternoon.

As early as five o'clock Monday morning the immense concourse that had arrived during the night, most of whom could find no quarters except on the street, begun the melancholy procession which rapidly swelled to immense proportions as it passed across the park between two lines of United States soldiers, through the pavilion and out at the opposite side.

To attempt an estimate of the number who passed through the park would be wild conjecture. They were of every age and condition and the only limit was the capacity of the roadway. Thousands awaited admission when the gates were closed and guarded at 9 o'clock Monday evening.

At that hour every available space around Monumental square was taken up and before 9.30 those entitled to admission to the park began to arrive. At the north-east corner of the platform a table on which was placed two large Bibles was stationed within the space reserved for the officiating clergymen. The right seats were reserved for representatives of the daily papers, and immediately in the rear of the reporters were seated the following distinguished men as a guard of honor, in the order named: Chief Justice Waite, ex-Justice Strong, Justice Stanley Mathews of the United States supreme court, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Admiral John Rogers, Lieut. Gen. Phil. Sheridan, Admiral Stanley, Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Commodore English, Quartermaster Gen. Meigs, Surgeon Gen. Wales, Adjutant Gen. Drum, Chief Paymaster Looker, Col. Tourtelotte and Col. Wood. In the rear of the guard of honor came the governors of the several states, United States senators and members of congress, officers of the society of the army of the Cumberland, classmates of Gen. Garfield, mayors of cities, councilmen and aldermen of cities, and to the rear of the platform the vocal society of Cleveland.

The funeral car arrived at 9.40 drawn by 12 black horses driven four abrest, each covered with drapery and led by a groom. At 10.15 the carriages containing the family arrived. The aged mother, the stricken widow, the orphaned children and the mourning relatives and friends each in turn took their places upon the platform. The distinguished company being assembled, at 10:35 the Cleveland vocal society sang Beethovens funeral hymn, "To Thee, O Lord, I Yield My Spirit." The reading of passages of scripture, by Bishop Bedell followed, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Ross C. Houghton.

Rev. Dr. Isaac Errett of Cincinnati then delivered the funeral discourse. This was in accordance with an arrangement enterred into some years ago between Gen. Garfield. Dr. J. I. Robinson his old pastor, Rev. Dr. Errett of Cincinnati and Chaplain Jones of Garfield's regiment. When one died the others were to attend the funeral, and Mrs. Garfield telegraphed Dr. Robinson early to have all notified to attend.

Dr. Robinson had charge of the funeral services and the others participated in them as appears from the report.

Dr. Errett's discourse was as follows:

"And the archers shot at King Josiah; and the King aid to his servants: have me away for I am sore wounded.

His servants therefore took him out of that chariot and put him in the second chariot that he had, and they brought him to Jerusalem, and he died and was buried in one of the sepulchers of his fathers and all Judah and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah.

And Jeremiah lamenied for Josiah; and the singing men, and the singing women, spake of Josiah in their lamentations to this day, and made them an ordinance in Israel; and behold they are written in Lamentations.

Now the rest of the acts of Josiah and his goodness, according to that which was written in the law of the Lord.

And his deeds first and last, behold they are written in the book of the Kings of Israel and Judah.

For behold, the Lord, the Lord of hosts, doth take away from Jerusalem, and from Judah, the stay and the staff, the whole stay of bread and the whole stay of water, the mighty man and the man of war, and the prophet and the prudent, and the ancient the captain of fifty, an the honorable man and the counselor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator.

The voice said cry, and he said, what shall I cry? All flesh is grass and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, because the spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it. Surely the people is grass.

The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of God shall stand forever.

This is a time of mourning that has no parallel in the history of the world. Death is constantly occurring, and every day, and even hour, some life expires and somewhere there are broken hearts and desolate homes. But we have learned to accept the unavoidable, and we pause a moment and drop a tear and away again to the excitement and ambition of life, and forget it. Sometimes a life is called for that plunges a large community in mourning, and sometimes whole nations mourn the loss of a good king, of a wise statesman or an eminent sage, or a great philosopher, or a martyr who has laid his life upon the altar of truth, and won for himself an envious immortality among the sons of men. But there was never a mourning in all the world like unto this mourning. I am not speaking extravagantly when I say, for I am told it is the result of calculations carefully made from such data as are in possession, that certainly not less than 300,000,000 of the human race share in the sadness, and the lamentations, and sorrow, and mourning that belong to this occasion here today. It is a chill shadow of a fearful calamity that has extended itself into every home in all the land, and into every heart, and that has projected itself over seas and oceans into distant lands, and awakened the sincerest and profoundest sympathy with us in the hearts of the good people of the nations, and among all people. It is worth while, my friends, to pause and to ask why this is. It is doubtless attributable in part to the wondrous triumphs of science and art within the present century, by means of which time and space have been so far conquered that nations once far distant and necessarily alienated from each other are brought in close communication, and the various ties of commerce, and of social interests, and of religious interests, bring them in the contact of a fellowship that could not have been known in former times. It is likewise unquestionably owing to the fact that this nation, which has grown to such wondrous might and power before the whole earth, and which is, in fact, the hope of the world in all that relates to the highest civilization, that sympathy with this nation and respect for the great power, lead to these offerings of condolence and expressions of sympathy and grief from the various nations of the earth, and because they have learned to respect his nation and recognize that the nation is stricken in the fatal blow that has taken away our President from us. And yet this will by no means account for this marvelous and world wide sympathy of which we are speaking. Yet it cannot be attributed to mere intellectual greatness, for there have been and there are other great men, and acknowledging all that the most enthusiastic heart could claim to our beloved leader, it is but fair to say that there have been more eminent educators, there have been greater soldiers, there have been more skillful and experienced and powerful legislators and leaders of mighty parties and political forces. There is no one department in which he has won eminence where the world may not point to others who attained higher and more intellectual greatness. It might not be considered more righteously here than in many other cases, yet, perhaps, it is rare in the history of men, and in the history of nations, that any man has combined so much of excellence in all those various departments, and who, as an educator, and a lawyer and a legislator, and a soldier, and a party of chieftain, and a ruler has done so well in all departments, and brought out such successful results as to inspire the confidence, and command the respect and approval in every path of life in which he has walked, and in every department of public activity which he has occupied. Yet, I think, when we come to a proper estimate of his character and see what is the secret of this world-wide sympathy and affection, we shall find it rather in the richness and integrity of his moral nature and in that transparent honesty, in that truthfulness, that lay the bases of everything of greatness to which we do honor to-day. I may state, what perhaps is not generally known, as an illustration of this, that when James A. Garfield was yet a mere lad in this country a series of religious meetings was held in one of the towns of Cuyahoga County, by a minister by no means attractive as an orator, possessing none of the graces of oratory, marked only by entire sincerity, by good reasoning powers and by earnestness in seeking to win souls from sin. The lad Garfield attended these meetings for several nights, and listening night after night to the sermons, he went one day to the minister and said to him: "Sir, I have been listening to your preaching night after night, and I am fully persuaded that if these things you say are true, it is the duty and highest interest of every, and especially every young, man, to accept that religion and seek to be a man. But really I don't know whether this thing is true or not. I can't say I disbelieve it, but I dare not say that I fully and honestly believe it. If I were sure that it were true, I would most gladly give it my heart and my life." So, after a long talk the minister preached that night on the text, "What is Truth?" and proceeded to show that notwithstanding all the various and conflicting theories and opinions in ethical science, and notwithstanding all the various and conflicting opinions in the world, there was one assured and eternal alliance for every human soul in Christ Jesus as to the way of the truth and the life; that every soul of man was safe with Jesus Christ; that He never will mislead; that any young man giving Him his hand and heart and walking in His pathway would not go astray, and that whatever might be the solution of the 10,000 insoluble mysteries, at the end of all things the man who loved Jesus Christ, and walked after the footsteps of Jesus, and realized in spirit and life, the pure morals and the sweet piety, that he to-night was safe, if safety there were, in the universe of the God, safe whatever else were safe; safe, whatever else might prove unworthy and perish forever, and he seized upon it after due reflection, and came forward and gave his hand to the minister in pledge of acceptance of the guidance of Christ for his life and turned back upon the sins of the world forever. The boy is father to the man, and that pure honesty and integrity and that fearless spirit to inquire, and that brave surrender of all the charms of sin to the convictions of duty and right, went with him from that boyhood throughout his life and crowned him with the honors that were so cheerfully awarded to him from all hearts over this vast land.

There was another thing: He passed all the conditions of a virtuous life between the log cabin in Cuyahoga and the White House, and in that wonderful, rich and varied experience still moving up from higher to higher, he has touched every heart in all this land at some point or other, and he became the representative of all hearts and lives in this land, and not only the teacher, but the interpreter of all virtues; for he knew their wants and he knew their condition, and he established legitimately ties of brotherhood with every man with whom he came in contact. I take it that this, lying at the basis of his character, this rock on which his whole life rested, followed up by the perpetual and enduring industry that marked his whole career, made him at once the honest and the capable man who invited in every act of his life and received the confidence and the love, the unbounded confidence and trust and love of all that learned to know him.

There is yet one other thing that I ought to mention here. There was such an admirable harmony of all powers; there was such a beautiful adjustment of the physical, intellectual and moral in his being; there was such an equitable distribution of physical, intellectual and moral forces that his nature looked out everywhere to get at sympathy with everything and found about equal delight in all pursuits and all studies, so that he became through industry and honest ambition, really encyclopedic. There was scarcely any single chord you could touch to which he would not respond in a way that made you know that his hands had swept it skillfully long ago, and there was no topic you could bring before him, there was no object you could present to him, that you did not wonder at the richness and fullness of information somehow gathered; for his eyes were always open and his heart was always open, and his brain was ever buisy and equally interrested in everything, the minute and the vast, the high and the low. In all classes and creeds of men he gathered up that immense store and that immense variety of the most valuable and practical knowledge that made him a man not in one department, but in all rounds, everywhere in his whole beautiful and symmetrical life and character.

But, my friends, the solemnity of this hour forbids any further investigation in that line, any further detail of a very remarkable life; for those details you are familiar with; or, if not, they will come before you through various channels hereafter. It is my duty in the presence of the dead, and in view of all the solemnities that rest upon us now in a solemn burial service, to call your attention to the great lesson taught to you, and by which we ought to become wiser, and purer, and better men.

And I want to say, therefore, first of all, that there comes a voice from the dead to this entire nation, and not only to the people, but to those in places of trust, to our legislators, and our governors, and our military men, and our leaders of parties, and all classes and creeds in the Union and in the States, as well as to those who dwell in the humblest life, qualified with the dignities and privileges of citizenship.

The great lesson to which I desire to point you can be expressed in a few words: James A. Garfield went through his whole public life without surrendering for a single moment his moral integrity, or his love for the spiritual. Coming into the exacting conflicts of political life with a nature capable as any of feeling the force of every temptation, with temptations to unholy ambition, with unlawful prizes within his reach, with every inducement to surrender all his religious faith and be known merely as a successful man of the world, from the first to the last he has manfully adhered to his religious conviction, and found more praise, and gathers to him in his death all the pure inspirations of the hope of everlasting life.

I am very well aware of a feeling among political men, justly shared in all over the land by those who engage in political life, that a man cannot afford to be a politician and a Christian. That he must necessarily forego his obligations to God and be absorbed in different measures of policy which may be necessary to him to achieve the desired result.

Now, my friends, I call your attention to this grand life as teaching a lesson altogether invaluable, just at this point I want you to look at that man. I want you to think of him when in his early manhood he was so openly committed to Christ and the principles of the Christian religion that he was frequently found among a people who allow a large liberty, occupying a pulpit, and you are within a few miles of the spot where great congregations gathered when he was yet almost a boy, just emerging into manhood, week after week, hung upon the words that fell from his lips with admiration, wonder and enthusiasm. It was when he was known to be occupying this position they invited him to become a candidate for the Ohio State Senate. It was with the full knowledge of all that belonged to him in his Christian faith, his efforts to live a Christian life, that this was tendered to him, and without any resort to any dishonorable means he was elected and served his State and began his legislative career.

When the country was called to arms, when the Union was in danger and his great heart leaped with enthusiasm and was filled with the holiest desire and ambition to render some service to his country, it required no surrender of the dignity of nobleness of his Christian life to secure to him the honors that fell upon him so thick and fast, and the successes that followed each other so rapidly as to make him the wonder of the world, though he entered upon that career wholly unacquainted with military life, and could only win his way by the honesty of his purpose and the diligence and faithfulness with which he seized upon every opportunity to accomplish the work before him.

Follow him from that until called from the service in the field, the people of his district sent him to Congress, their hearts gathering about him without any effort on his part, and they kept him there as long as he would stay, and they would have kept him there yet if he had said so. He remained there until by the voice of the people of this State, when there were other bright and strong and grand names, men who were entitled to recognition and reward, and altogether worthy every way to bear Senatorial honors. Yet there were such currents of admiration and sympathy and trust and love coming in and centering from all parts of the State, that the action of the Legislature at Columbus was but the echo of the popular voice when by acclamation they gave him that place and every other candidate gracefully retired.

And then again, when he went to Chicago to serve the interests of another, when, as I know, his own ambition was fully satisfied, and he had received that on which his heart was set, and looked with more than gladness to a path in life for which he thought his entire education and culture had prepared him, when wearied out with every effort to command a majority for any candidate, the hearts of that great convention turned on every side to James A. Garfield.

In spite of himself and against every feeling, wish and prayer of his own heart, this honor was crowded upon him, and the nation responded with holy enthusiasm from the one end of the land to the other, and in the same honorable way he was elected to the Chief Magistracy under circumstances which however the bitterness, the party conflict, caused all hearts of parties not only to acquiesce, but to feel proud in the consciousness that we had a Chief Magistrates of whom they need not be ashamed before the world, and unto whom they could safely confide the destinies of this mighty nation.

Now, gentlemen let me say to you, all those of you occupying great places of trust, who are here to-day and the mass of those who are called upon to discharge the responsibilities of citizenship year by year, the most invaluable lesson that we learn from the life of our beloved departed President is that not only is it not incompatible with success, but it is the surest means of success, to consecrate the heart and life to that which is true and right and rise above all questions of mere policy, wedding the soul to truth and right and the God of truth and righteousness in holy wedlock, never to be disolved.

I feel just at this point that we need this lesson. This great wondrous land of ours, this mighty nation in its marvelous upward career, with its ever increasing power opening its arms to receive from all lands people of all languages and religions and all conditions, and hoping in the warm embrace of political brotherhood to blend them with us, to melt them into a common mass so that when melted and run over again it becomes like the Corinthian brass and in one type of manhood, thus incorporating all the various nations of the earth in one grand brotherhood, presenting before the nation of the world a spectacle of freedom and strength and property and power beyond anything the world has ever known.

But let me say that the permanency of the work and its continued enlargement must depend upon your maintaining virtue as well as intelligence, and making dominant in all the land these principles of pure morality that Jesus Christ has taught us. Just as we cling to these we are safe, and just as we forget and depart from them, we proceed toward disaster and ruin, and this now, when we see what has been accomplished in a mighty life like this, is an instance of the power of truth and right which spreads from heart to heart, and from life to life, and from State to State, and from nation to nation, until these pure principles, reigning everywhere, God shall realize his great purpose so long ago expressed to us in the words of prophecy, that the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ, so that then over the dead body of James A. Garfield may all the people join hands and swear by the Eternal God that they will dismiss all unworthy purposes, and love and worship only the true and the right, and in the inspiration of the grand principles that Jesus Christ has taught, seeking to realize the grand ends of high civilization to which His word of truth and right contindally lead us.

I cannot prolong my remarks to any great extent. There are two or three thing that I must say before I close. There is a voice to the church in this death that I cannot pause to

better developed and more [illegible]ctly known than anywhere else. What [illegible] can tell the weight of anguish that rests upon the hearts of those who so dearly loved him and shared with him the sweet sanctities of his home, the pure life, the gentleness, the kindness and the manliness that pervaded all his actions, and made his home a charming one for its inmates and for all that shared in its hospitalities?

It is of all things the saddest and most grievous now that those bound to him by the tenderest ties in the home circle are called to yield him to the grave, to hear that voice of love no more, to behold that manly form no longer moving in the same circle of home, to receive no more the benediction of the loving hand of the father, that rested upon the heads of his children and commended the blessings of God upon them; the dear old mother who realizes here to-day, that her four-score years are after all but labor and sorrow, to whom we owe, back of all the education and training that made him what he was, and who had been led from that humble home in the wilderness, side by side with him in all his elevation, and assured him the triumph and the glory that came to him step by step, as he mounted up from high to higher, to receive the highest honors that the land could bestow upon him. Left behind him, lingering on the shore where he has passed over to the other side, what words can express the sympathy that is due to her or the consolation that can strengthen her heart and give her courage to bear this bitter bereavement.

And the wife, who began with him in young womanhood, has bravely kept step with him right along through all his wondrous career, and who has been not only his wife but his friend and counselor through all their succession of prosperities, and this increase of influence and power, and who, when the day of calamity came, was there, his administering angel, his prophetess, and when the circumstances were such as to forbid ministrations from other hands, speaking to him the words of cheer which sustained him through that long fearful struggle for life, and watching over him when his dying vision rested upon her beloved form and sought from her eyes an answering gaze. That should speak when words could not speak, a love that has never died and that must now be immortal; and the children that have grown up to a period when they can remember all that belonged to him, left without any word like this, yet surrounded with a nation's sympathy and a world's affection, and able to treasure in their hearts its grand lessons of his noble and wondrous life, may be assured that the eyes of the nation are upon them and the hearts of the people go out after them.

While there is much to support and encourage, it is still a sad thing, and calls for our deepest sympathy, that they have lost such a father and are left to make their way through the world without his guiding hand, his counsel. But that which makes this terrible to them now is just that which as the years go by will make very sweet and bright and joyous memories to fill all the lives of the coming years by the very loss which they deplore, and by all the loving actions that bind them in blessed sympathy in the home circle. They will live over again ten thousand times all the sweet life of the past, and though dead, he will still be with them, and though his tongue be dumb in the grave, will speak anew to them ten thousand beautiful lessons of love and righteousness and truth. May God in his infinite mercy fold them in His arms and bless them, and bear them safely through what remains of troubles and sorrows of the pilgrimage unto the everlasting home where there shall be no more death or crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things shall have forever passed away.

We commit you, beloved friend, to the arms and the care of the everlasting Father, who has promised to be the God of the widow and the father of the fatherless in His holy habitation, and whose sweet promise goes with us through all the dark and stormy paths of life: I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.

I have discharged now the solemn covenant trust reposed in me many years ago, in harmony with a friendship that has never trembled, and a love that never changed.

Fare thee well, my friend and brother. Thou hast fought a good fight; thou hast finished thy course, thou hast kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for thee a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give to thee on that day, and not unto thee only, but unto all them also who love his life.

The entire ceremony was notable for its simplicity and its impressiveness.

At the close of the services the Marine band played "Nearer my God to Thee." At 11.55 the funeral procession moved from the park in the following order:

First Division—Col. H. M. Duffield, Detroit Infantry, Commanding.

Detachment of police.
Silver Grays' Band of Cleveland.
Boston Independent Fusiliers.
Spaulding Guards.
Company B, 74th regiment, N. Y. N. G.
Queen City Guards.
Comsany F, 4th regiment, N. Y. N. G.
Buffalo City Guards.
Cadet Band.
Buffalo City Cadets.
U. S. Barracks Bond, Columbus, O.
Governor's Guard, Columbus, O.
Toledo Cadets
Detroit Infantry Band, Detroit.
Detroit Infantry.
Washington Infantry Band, Pittsburg.
Washington Infantry.
Gatling Gun Battery.
First Ohio Battery.

Seco Division—Uniformed Societies, Col. Albert Barnitz Commanding.

Detroit Commandery No 1, Detroit, Mich.
Hugh DePayn Commandery, Buffalo, N. Y.
De Molay Commandery, Louisville.
Olivet Commandery, Erie, Pa
Cincinnati Commandery No 3, Cincinnati, O.
Reed Commandery No. 6, Dayton, O.
Toledo Commandery No. 7, Toledo, O.
Hanselman Commandery, Cincinnati.
Mansfield Commandery No 21, Mansfield, O.
Erie Commandery, Sandusky, O.
Akron Commandery, Akron.
Catchte Commandery, Conneaut, O.
Eagle Commandery, Painesville, O.
Norwalk Commandery, Norwalk, O.
Holyrood Commandery, Cleveland, O.
Oriental Commandery, Cleveland.
N. W. Battalion Uniformed Patriarchs, I. O. O. F.
Preux Chevalier Division, K. O. P.
Cleveland Division, K. O. P.
Camp Cordes Drill Battalion, I. O. O. F.
Other uniformed societies not reported.

Third Division—Veteran Societies, Gen. M. D. Leggett Commanding.

43d Regiment, O. V. I.—Garfield's Regiment.
Cuyahoga County Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Including All Veteran Regimental Organizations.
Grand Army of the Republic.
Williams College, Western Reserve University.
Republican Invincibles.
Philadelphia Life Saving Service.
Garfield and Arthur Glee Club.
Columbus Independent Order of Foresters.
Ancient Order of Foresters.
Independent Order of Red Men.
Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel.
Hungarian Societies.
I. O. B and S. S. B Verein.
Deutscehr Krieger.
Bohemian Societies.
Swiss Beneficial Society.
Order of the Sons of St. George.

Fourth Division—Civic Societies, Capt. E. H. Bohm Commanding.

Voters Battualion.
Societies Turuverein.
German Order of Harigari.
Trades Unions.
Cleveland Lodge No. 61 K. O. P.
Bricklayers Union No 5 of Ohio.
Garfield and Arthur Escort Corps, Pittsburg.
Ancient Order of United Workmen, Buffalo.
Nine Lodges Ohio Division, I. O. O. F.

Fifth Division—Catholic Societies, Capt. M. A. Foran Commanding.

Irish-American Legion, Cleveland.
German-American Legion, Cleveland.
Knights of St. Wenceslaus, Cleveland.
Knights of St Louis, Cleveland.
Knights of St. George, Cleveland.
Hibernian Rifles, Cleveland
St Cyril and Methody Societies, Cleveland.
St John Society, Clevelands,
St. Patrick T. A. Society, Cleveland.
St Malachi T. A. Society
Father Matthew T. A. Society, Newburg.
Ancient Order Hibernians, 10 divisions, Cleveland.
Knights of Erin, Cleveland.
Knights of Erin, Newburg.
St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, Cleveland.
St. Joseph's Society, St. Peter's church, Cleveland.
St. Joseph Society, St. Mary's church, Cleveland
St. Joseph Society, St. Joseph's church Cleveland.
St Stephen's Society, Cleveland.
Knights of St Joseph, Cleveland.
Knights of St. John, Cleveland.
Young Men's Sodality, Cleveland.
Stanislaus Society, Cleveland.
St. Albert's Society, Cleveland.
St. Bridget's Society, Cleveland.

Sixth Division—Col. H. N. Whilbeck Commanding.

Citizens of Detroit.
Citizens of Canton.
Citizens of the 19th Congressional District and Other Organized Bodies of Citizens from Abroad.

Seventh Division—Funeral Escort, Col. John M. Wilson U. S. A. Commanding.

Marine Band of Washington, D. C.
Cleveland City Troop.
Funeral Car and Pall Bearers.
Detachment of 2d United States Artilery, under Command of Lieut. Weaver.
Battalion of Knights Templar.
Cleveland Greys.

Eighth Division—Col. W. H. Hayward Commanding.

Vehicles containing Guard of Honor—Gen. W. T Sherman, Gen P. H Sheridan, Gen W. S. Hancock, Gen. R. C. Drum, Admiral D. S Porter, Pay Director Looker, Surgeon Gen P. S. Wales, Commodore Carl English ex-Presidents of the United States, cabinet officers, members of the diplomatic corps, judges of the supreme court, United States senators, governors of states and their staffs, members of congress, secretary of the army of the Cumberland, mayors of cities and distinguished visitors invited by the secretary of state.

Ninth Division—Ohio National Guard, Gen. S. P Smith Commanding.

To this division was assigned the duty of guarding monumental park, the line of march and Lakeview cemetery.

The six miles of Euclid avenue through which the procession passed were draped and appropriately decorated. In the lawns in front of a large number of the residences tasteful designs had been erected. On Prospect street and on the other streets leading to the cemetery there was the same universal expression of mourning by the residents. Every available place for witnessing the funeral line on Euclid avenue was utilized. Stands were erected in all the vacant lots on the route at high prices. Private lawns were occupied by raised platforms, and the roof of every portico held as many chairs as could be crowded upon it. The Ashtabula battery, which was stationed along the line of march, divided in two sections three miles apart, fired minute gun as the funeral procession passed. The first gun was placed near the starting point and fired when the start was made.

At 4.30 o'clock the procession entered the gateway of the cemetery, which was arched with black with appropriate inscriptions. In the keystone were the words "Come to rest." On one side were the words "Lay him to rest whom we have learned to love," on the other "Lay him to rest whom we have learned to trust." A massive cross of evergreens swung from the center of the arch. The United States marine band, continuing the sweet mournful strains it had kept up during the entire march, entered first, then came the Forest city troop of Cleveland, which was the escort of the President to his inauguration. Behind it came the funeral car with its escort of 12 United States artillery men followed by a battalion of Knights Templar and the Cleveland Grays. The mourners' carriages and those containing the guard of honor comprised all of the procession that entered the grounds. The cavalry halted at the vault and drew up in line, facing it with sabres presented. The car drew up in front with the mourners' carriages and those of the cabinet behind. The band played "Nearer my God to Thee," as the military escort lifted the coffin from the car and carried it into the vault, the local committee of reception, Secretary Blaine, Marshal Henry and one or two personal friends standing at either side of the entrance. None of the President's family, except two of the boys, left their carriages during the exercises, which occupied less than half an hour.

Rev J. H. Jones, chaplain of the 42d Ohio volunteers, spoke as follows:

Our illustrious friend has completed his journey's end, a journey that we must all soon make and that in the near future; yet when I see the grand surroundings of this occasion, I am led to inquire, Was this man the son of the Emperor, of the king that wore a crown? for in the history of this great country there has been nothing like this seen by people, and perhaps in no other country, yet I thought, perhaps, speaking after the manner of men that it was a prince, and this was offered in a manner after royalty. He was not, my friends. It is not an offering of a king. It is not, as we are taught, an offering to earthly kings and emperors, though he was a prince and a freeman, the great commoner of the United States. Only a few miles from where we stand, less than fifty years ago, he was born in the primeval forests of this State, and in this country, and all he asks of you now is a peaceful grave in the bosom of the land that gave him birth. I cannot speak to you of his wonderful life and work. Time forbids, and history will take care of that, and your children's children will read of this with emotion when we have passed away from this earth. But let me say, when I was permitted with these honorable men to go to Pittsburgh as a committee to receive his mortal remains, I saw from that city to Cleveland hundreds and thousands of people, and many of them in tears, and these reflections came to me: That there was a dearth over the lands, The soil for 500 miles was moistened with tears as we passed from the City of Washington to Cleveland. Then I asked myself the meaning of all this, for I saw the workingmen come out of the rolling mills with dust and smut all over their faces, their heads uncovered, with tears rolling down their cheeks, with bated breath. I asked what is the meaning of all this. Because it casts down a workingman. He was a workingman himself, for he has been a worker since his birth almost. He has fought his way through life at every step, and the workingman he took by the hand and there were sympathy and brotherhood between them.

I saw in small cottages as well as the splendid mansions drapings on the shutters, and it may have been the only veil which the poor woman had, and with tears in her eyes she saw the train pass. I asked, "What interest has this poor woman in this man?" She had read that he was born in a cabin, and that when he got old enough to work in the beech woods he helped support his widowed mother.

Then I saw the processions and the colleges pour out, the local professions and those civic societies and military all concentrated here, and he has touched them all in his passage thus far through life, and you feel that he is a brother. He is therefore a brother to you in all these regards. But when a man dies, his work usually follows him.

When we sent Gen. Garfield to the capital at Washington he weighed 210 pounds. He had a soul that loved his race, a splendid intellect that almost bent the largest form to bear it. [illegible] but the man that did the deed. Vengeance is mine, saith the Almighty God. He see[illegible] terrors of a scaffold before him, probably, and the eternal disgrace that falls to the murderer and the assassin, and he is going down to the judgment of God and the frowns of the world.

But where is James A. Garfield whom we lent to you seven months ago? Many of you were there at the time of his inauguration and witnessed the grandest pageant that ever passed in front of the Capitol, and the grandest that was ever had in the national capital was had on that occasion; and now comes this unwelcome yet splendid exhibition that will be read of all over the world with regret, for Secretary Blaine, in a business-like manner, to-day made out that there were at least 300,000,000 people of the world mourning the death of President Garfield, and offering us sympathy.

Where is he? Here is all that is left of him—the grand, the bright and brilliant man. Now that soul that loved, that mind that thought, and has impressed itself upon the world, must come back, for if thoughts live, will that process of thought cease to be dead in reason? He speaks and in example lives. His thoughts and mighty deeds still flourish. We shall get him back, fellow citizens.

In conversation with one nearest and dearest to him she said when she thought of his relations as a husband and as a son and as a statesman, having reached the highest pinnacle to which man can be elevated by the free suffrage of over fifty millions of people, there was no promotion left for her beloved but for God to call him higher. He has received that promotion. He believed in the immortality, not only of the soul, but of the body, that the grave will give up the dead. He must live, and, my friends, that was the hope that sustained him—it was with him to the end, and the enemy never saw his back—they never looked upon his back.

He was fortunate in that in every contest he was on the victorious side, but the grandest fight he ever made was the last eighty days of his existence, fought not because he himself personally expected to live, but the doctors told him to hope. He loved his wife and children and he hoped. "I am not afraid to die, but I will try," said he, "to live," and then he was not conquered, except by simple exhaustion. It seems to me that no good man by the name of Abraham can be the President of the United States and can be long out of Abraham's bosom, for both of them have been called, and early too, to the paradise of God, and his spirit looks down upon us to-day, and he is in the society of Washington and Lincoln, and the immortal hosts of patroits that stood for their country.

Let me say, in conclusion, there was a man in ancient Biblical history that killed more in his death than he did in his life, and I believe that to be true with James Abram Garfield. I doubt whether there is a page that equals this in sympathy and love, not only in this country but all over the world. Have you ever read anything like this?

You brethren here of the South, I greet you here to-day, and you brethren of the North, East and West, come let us lay up all our bitterness in the coffin of the dead man. Let him carry them with him to the grove in silence until the angels disturb the slumbers of the dead. Let us love each other more, our country better. May God bless you and the dear family, and as they constitute a great family on earth, I hope they will continue a great family in the Kingdom of God, and where I hope to meet you all in the end. Amen.

Ode XXII–1st book of Horace was then rendered by the United German singing society after which Mr. Robinson announced the late President's favorite hymn, "Ho, Reapers of Life's Harvest," which the German vocal societies of Cleveland sang with marked effect.

The exercises closed with the benediction by President Hinsdale of Hiram college.

Re-entering their carriages the mourners drove hurriedly back to the city to avoid another shower which was threatened. The military and masonic escorts left the cemetery in the same order in which they entered it, and kept in line until the catafalque was reached where they were dismissed.

Gen. Smith, the adjutant general of the state, will furnish a guard as long the body remains in the vault. At 10 o'clock the 14th Ohio National Guard, cleared the grounds of all strangers, and no one was allowed to enter until the funeral party arrived. The dias used to lay the coffin on in the vault is covered with velvet trimmed with black broadcloth and deep black fringe. At the head of the vault, in the background, right over the head of the coffin, hangs a large floral wreath, sent by the ladies of Dubuque. Ia., to Mrs. Garfield. The pathway from the carriage way where the cortege stopped into the vault was covered with cedar laid down neatly and sewed together. On top of this were scattered white flowers, immortelles, tuberoses, etc. Right in front of the gate at the entrance to the vault were spread large pieces of carpet covered with tuberoses and other white flowers. This is covered over with a canopy of deep black broadcloth. Just outside the vault at the gate there was a cross of elegant white flowers placed with the motto, "Dead but not forgotten." It was from the Bolivian delegation.

It is estimated that a quarter of a million people were upon the streets of Cleveland half of whom were strangers. The day was generally observed throughout the country with appropriate religious and memorial services and at many places were civic and military processions. At the union service at the Fort street Presbyterian church Detroit, the following dirge, composed by D. Bethune Duffield, was sung:

Toll,
Aye toll ye mournful bells,
A world-wide passing knell
Toll for a hero's soul.

Drape,
And sadly drop the flag
Half mast o'er land and sea,
And bind each door with crape.

Weep,
Ye stricken people weep,
Around the hallowed bier
Of Garfield's silent sleep.
Great,
Sublimely great and brave
Was this our chosen chief,
In battle or debate.

Love,
Whole-souled, deep love was h
For country, home and truth,
Like to that love above.
Write
Amid the stars and stripes—
Write high his worthy name,
'Twill make the stars more bright.

Praise,
Yes, praise the Lord on high,
For all he was to us,
While heavenward we gaze.

Well,
"He doeth all things well,"
For age to distant age
His name and fame shall tell.

Tho' flood-like fall our tears.

Toll,
Yes, toll, ye mournful bells,
And roll ye muffled drums,
Farewell, oh noble soul,
Farewell.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

On Thursday, the 22nd, in the presence of ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, the Cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court, and several members of Congress, President Arthur was formally inaugurated. In accordance with custom the oath was administered by Chief Justice Waite, after which the President read his inaugural as follows:

For the fourth time in the history of the Republic its Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life and the pathos of his death, will forever illumine the pages of our history. For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the Constitution to fill the vacancy so created, is called upon to assume the executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers in foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the government should never be imperiled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabric of free institutions remains unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanency of popular government than the fact that though the chosen of the people be struck down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed, without shock or strain, except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor, which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration—to correct the abuses and enforce economy; to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare; to insure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth—will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit, and to see that the nation shall profit, by his example and experience.

Prosperity blesses our country. Our fiscal policy, as fixed by law, is well grounded and generally approved; no threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, tranquillity and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded our country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard; no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The Constitution defines the functions and powers of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other departments of the government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits, and the performance of the duties it imposes.

Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities, and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the Constitution, relying for aid on Divine guidance and the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

The several members of the cabinet tendered their resignations, but President Arthur requested them to retain their portfolios. A cabinet meeting was held immediately after the inaugural, and the following proclamation was issued:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In His inscrutable wisdom it has pleased God to remove from us the illustrious head of the nation, James A. Garfield, late President of the United States; and,

Whereas, It is fitting that the deep grief which fills all hearts should manifest itself with one accord toward the throne of Infinite Grace, and that we should bow before the Almighty and seek from Him that consolation in our affliction and that sanctification of our loss which He is able and willing to vouchsafe.

Now, therefore, In obedience to the sacred duty and in accordance with the desire of the people, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Monday next, the 24th day of September, on which day the remains of our honored and beloved dead will be consigned to their last resting place on earth, to be observed in the United States as a day of humiliation and mourning; and I earnestly recommend all people to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship, there to express alike their tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God, and their reverence and love for the memory and character of our late Chief Magistrate.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 22d of September, in the year of our Lord 1881, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

(Signed) CHESTER A ARTHUR,
By the President: (Seal)
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

The following day the following proclamation was issued:

By the President of the United States of America
A proclamation.

Whereas, Objects of interest to the United States require that the senate should be convened at an early date to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the executive.

Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary event requires the senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the capitol in the city of Washington, Monday the 10th day of October next, at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take due notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President.
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

There is trouble in the Dunkard or German Baptist Church in the Miami Valley. Recently there has grown up in the church a party the members of which style themselves the "Progressionalists." At a convention held recently at Arcanum, Ohio, the "Progressionalists" demanded that some of the time-honored customs of the church be dispensed with, and this gave rise to an angry debate. Forty speeches were made, the delegates present numbering 1,400 and representing eight States. The "Progressionalists" were in a majority, and carried their point, but the division in the church consequent upon their action cannot be healed, it is thought. There are said to be 150,000 Dunkards in the United States.

Illinois farmers are reported in trouble with the Hessian fly.

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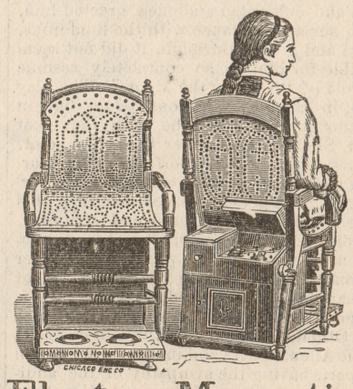
DETROIT, MICH. Jan1-81



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THE COMMERCIAL.

[Entered at the Postoffice at Ypsilanti as second-class matter.]

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Pearl streets, opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

C. R. PATTISON.

(Continued from the 1st page.)

The following verses, composed by Mr. Frederick Hawkins, were read by the president:

GARFIELD.

Dead! dead! by the sounding sea;
Come the tidings sad and mournfully.
A stout barque stranded on the shores of time.
Garfield is dead, let the death knells chime.

Dead! dead! is the nation's chief,
And bowed is the nation's heart with grief;
A wail goes up from cottage and hall,
And the land is draped like a funeral pall.

Dead! dead! when the golden sheaves
Are crowned with the wreath that autumn weaves;
Ere forests have donned their robes of brown,
The stateliest oak of all goes down.

Dead! dead! where old ocean's roar
Is heard as it lashes a surf beaten shore,
And the sea gulls scream in the blackness of night,
As his spirit immortal wings its heaven-ward flight.

Dead! dead! tolls the solemn bell;
But his genius trancendent, forever shall dwell.
Death cannot rob him of honor and fame,
On a nation's escutcheon emblazoned his name.

Sleep on! sleep on! mid a nation's deep gloom;
While the day star of glory lights the arch of thy tomb.
Undimmed be its luster in the ages to come,
Thy deeds speaking to us through lips that are dumb.

Sleep on! Sleep on! life's trials are o'er,
And its barque safely anchored on eternity's shore;
Thy spirit has fled from its mantle of clay,
And a world bows in sorrow as we lay thee away.

14. Benediction—By Rev. G. H. Grannis.

This gathering was the grandest ever held in this city.

The orations gave intense satisfaction to the immense audience.

The draping of the opera house, superintended by E Samson, from pit to dome by black and white intertwined was exceedingly impressive, and the large number of boquets and flowers rendered the entire interior fragrant and beautiful.

The music of the choir and the playing of dirges by the band heightened the solemnity. The great drawback was the intense heat.

For the Commercial.

GARFIELD.

The stars and stripes are hanging low,
There's grief the world o'er;
A wail of universal woe,
Our Garfield is no more.

O, wherefore do such trials come,
Such sorrows on us fall,
That we should lose our chosen one,
The leader of us all.

O, broken-hearted family band;
O, Wife so brave and true,
The thousands of this mourning land
Are shedding tears with you.

Can we forgive the wretched one
That wrought the deed of shame?
For ever in the years to come
We'll hate to hear his name.

May good come out of evil still,
And no heart be dismayed;
We bow submissive to God's will,
Anew we seek His aid.

For days and weeks we watched and prayed
To spare our chosen one,
With heavy sorrows on us laid,
We say Thy will be done.

And weep not for the righteous dead,'
Who are at home in heaven,
But rather let your tears be shed
For the sorrows of the living.

O, favorite of the east and west,
A loyal peoples' choice,
In you the bravest and the best
We'll never more rejoice.

Good men will guide the ship of State,
Though dark clouds gather o'er us,
If we elect the true and great
Like him that's gone before us. LAMBIE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE FAIR.

This week the COMMERCIAL is almost entirely devoted to the memorial services on Monday—among the most memorable in the history of our country and in the annals of our city. All parties getting premiums and wishing their publication can be gratified *gratuitously* by calling at this office. All other fair news of interest will be given next week. Parties wishing to advertise stock, etc., can do so at reasonable rates.

Miller at the depot has put up a neat sign.

Big Four minstrels Oct. 8th. Salsbury's Troubadors Oct. 10th.

Cyrus G. Duer, Master of the State Grange will deliver an address at Ypsilanti Grange hall Wednesday evening, Oct. 5th. The public are invited.

Mr. John Bray has shown us POTATOE BUGS, a horrible species. These ugly fellows take the potatoe itself and make short work and sad havoc in the potato fields.

M. E. APPOINTMEETS.—Salem and Northfield, B. H. Tedger; Augusta, Thomas Seeley; Milan and Oakville, Aaron R. Loing; Saline, J. C. Wortley; Stoney Creek to be supplied.

Miss Lillian Cleves, the most beautiful actress on the stage, will appear in Elliot Barnes' great American play, "Only a Farmer's Daughter," at the opera house next Monday evening. She has the finest wardrobe of any American actress. Turn out and give her a full house.

It has come to the ears of the editor of this paper from several sources that there are parties who charge Rev. Mr. Grannis with being the author of the editorials concerning church work, colonization and missions, etc. Rev. Mr. Grannis had as much to do with these articles even in the remotest sense, either in their inspiration, writing, or dictating, as the man in the moon. The editor is abundantly able to write his own editorials and is not only responsible for every utterance, but stands by the main ideas, being imperishable truths.

BIG DAY.—$1500 taken in at the Fair Thursday. 800 horse tickets sold.

The temperance meeting at red ribbon hall to-morrow afternoon will be addressed by home talent. Let there be a full attendance.

The Good Templars begin their series of socials this evening. The committe have prepared an interesting programe. Hall over Sampson's hardware store. Admission 5 cents.

Exciting time on the race track Thursday, a horse ran away. Carriage on end and on side and all ways. Horse putting in the two forty's. Several drivers urging their steeds to the utmost to keep out of the way. Women screaming. Damage, a busted buggy.

Tuesday night a light was discovered by the railroad watch in Follmor and Scoville's planing mill. Upon investigation a tramp was discovered inside. Geo. Jackson was sent for and the fellow was arrested, having a satchel full of tools. Justice Forsythe fined him $15.

A social will be given by the ladies of the Congregational church on Friday evening, Oct. 7th, at the residence of Mrs. H. A. Keith, on Washington St. Supper will be served from 5½ to 9 oclock. Special efforts will be made to make this, the first social of the church, interesting and pleasant. A general invitation is extended to all.

And now Capt. Wallace takes a turn. His residence was entered last week, Friday night. The burglar cut out a piece of the blind and thus unfastened it and the window being open had free ingress. Within two feet of the bed he investigated his pants in vain for cash. Cap. knows better than to take his money home. Mrs. Wallace lost a gold watch and chain, bracelets, silver spoons, etc. Mr. Wallace is minus a pair of shirt studs. A portion of the lost articles were found buried near by. See "lost goods."

A COUNCIL.

A Council will meet Tuesday Oct. 4th. to assist in the Organization of a Congregational church. Public services will be held in the evening at 7:30 at the Opera House. Sermon by Rev. Moses Smith of Detroit. The churches invited are: Detroit 1st., Detroit 2d., Detroit Trumbull Ave., Ann Arbor., Wayne, St Clair, Port Huron, Chelsea, Eaton Rapids and Memphis, also Hon. Philo Parsons, Rev. L. Warren, J. H. Scott, H. D. Baldwin Rev. Dr. Hurd, Rev. Joseph Estabrook, Hon. J. Webster Childs.

DEATH OF CHARLES M. FISK.

Last week, Friday evening, Charles M. Fisk, a resident of Augusta from boyhood and a farmer, having a large circle of acquaintances, came from the State Fair and put up at the Hawkin's house. He occupied a room in the third story overlooking a court between the hotel proper and the rear building, in which are a stairway and area leading to the basement. The next morning Mr. Fisk was found dead in the court below, his head being in part beaten to a jelly, having struck the stone coping.

He had been out of health and it is conjectured that he got up and sat in the window, in order to get advantage of the air, it being a very warm night and accidently fell out. This is the decision of the coroner's jury. Mr. Fisk was about 46 years of age, strictly temperate, an active and energetic business man, esteemed by his neighbors. A husband and father of an interesting family. The funeral at Stoney Creek last Sunday was one of the largest attended and most impressive ever held in that vicinity.

BURLEIGH.

At the opera house Wednesday evening a large and cultivated audience greeted him. From our acquaintance with the humorous, witty, and genial Burleigh, it did not seem possible for him to so completely assume the role of "Othello the Moor." The play is not in harmony with our taste, but in this our quarrel would be with the great artist, Shakespeare, rather than the actor. Witnessing the play as performed by Burleigh and his support, it will never be forgotten. His person is commanding, his voice is thoroughly cultured and sonorous, grandly rolling out the oratorical and sublime utterances of the proud Moor, ever personifying the unique characteristics of the haughty and unsubdued race. It is evident Burleigh is on the road to eminence as "Othello the Moor." Desdemona, Miss Lettie Allen, artless and innocent, acted well her part, having the sympathy of the audience throughout, and Emilia, Miss Kate Singleton, did splendidly. In fact, to an unpracticed eye and ear, led captive throughout the play, imperfections in any of the parts would not be noticed. That was our fix exactly.

BURLEIGH'S ENTERTAINMENT.

For the COMMERCIAL.

Mr. Burleigh is one of the latest stars seeking an impersonation of one of Shakespeare's greatest tragic characters. His conception of the noble Moor, differs, in some respects, from the character as handled by other tragic artists, but is not robbed of its grandeur by the comparison. His "Othello" was a revelation to his friends, who, despite the flattering press notices which had preceeded him, hardly expected to find in his character the classic elegance and finish with which he endows it. It is plain from the first that Mr. Burleigh's "Othello" is not a stolen version, and that the manner in which he presents his subject and holds forth ideas so new and rich to the character, are only the fruits of thoughtful study. There is that ease in his magnificent stage presence that can only come with the thorough knowlege of the character and a consciousness that the smallest detail has been subjected to the closest attention. The last three acts are "worked up" in a manner depicting the Moor in all the fiendish jealousy of which the character is capable. It would be charitable to say nothing with regard to Mr. Burleigh's support with the exception of Miss Lettie Allen who handles the part of Desdemona in a very acceptable manner. She has a sweet, womanly face, capable of portraying those emotions which are essential to the artist. Iago, the devilish character of false friend and betrayer was, we regret to say, entrusted to the mercies of Mr. Geo. S. Grey, who has no more appreciation of the part than he has talent. This person so metamorphosed that character that it was hardly recognized as an Iago. Fully one-half the audience mistook him for the commedian of the company. He has no facial expression. We hope Mr. Burleigh will be more fortunate in his next selection of a leading man. The "Cassio" of Mr. Allen Demond is deserving of more credit, who has a fair appreciation of the part. The "Brabantio" was fair and the minor characters in some instances could be tolerated. B.

The telephone exchange showed its enterprise by connecting its wires with the fair grounds.

Unclaimed letters Sept. 29—P. O. Burns, F. M. Doan, Frank Ethridge, Mina Gerhardt, J. Hannifan, Alexander Curry, John Oetter, Mrs. L. E. Prindle, Orlando Price, James Rice, Mrs. Ellen Thompson.

The Grange ladies stepped into the gap and furnished a splendid dinner at the fair. The best coffee we ever drank on a like occasion. It was thoroughly a farmer's dinner but all the better for that for farmers' wives and daughters are the best cooks in the world.

Tuesday morning Christian Brining, going to Folmor & Scovill's mill, thoughtlessly drove off from the rail road platform this side of the bridge crossing the race. The platform is about two and a half feet high. He was thrown from the wagon, striking a bridge timber. Dr. Owen being summoned pronounced it a flesh wound, though he was insensible when picked up. A narrow escape.

STATE FAIR.—McPherson took a premium and sold two threshing machines. P. Ferrier & Son's Monitor always wins. O. E. Thompson's clover and grass seeder won golden opinions. Thomas A. Moore and D. B. Kelly, Moore & Kelly, made a splendid show on fine and coarse wool sheep, and cattle. Mrs. S. Sherwood took the first premium for the best embroidered handkerchief. John Gilbert is elected a member of the executive committee. Much of the success of the fair this year is due to him.

PERSONALS.

Rev. W. E. Dunning goes to Deerfield.

Rev. Dan Shier will perform pastoral duties at Hudson.

Mrs. D. Hays is visiting her daughter in Chicago.

Hon. J. J. Robbison, of Sharon is in the city to attend the fair.

We received a friendly call yesterday from neighbor Beal of the Courier.

Miss Fannie Coltrin teaches in the Berz neighborhood, Macomb county, this year.

Mr. J. O. West, of Union City, has been in town the past week.

Miss Minnie Card, of Hillsdale, is the guest of Miss Ida Vroman.

Mr. F. W. Hawkins spent a few days with his family this week.

Brother Oderkirk, of the Milan Morning Snn, made us a pleasant call Thursday.

Mrs. S. E. Hudson of Detroit is in the city to settle up her affairs.

Miss Hattie Hawkins has returned from an eleven weeks' visit with friends in Bay City and Saginaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Cushman, of Manchester, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Allen.

Mrs. Kate Towar and daughter left Tuesday for a two week's visit with friends in Detroit.

Mr. Charles Lane, wife and three sons, of San Francisco, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Barnes this week,

Mrs. Lucy Albertson from Bismarck, Dakota, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Marsh, on Cross street, east.

Mr, C. M. Spencer from Pensylvania has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Spencer.

We were sorry not to have been in the office to greet our brave Dakotian, the efficient County Clerk, Brother Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarance Coryell, of Grand Rapids, have been visiting friends in the city. He made us a pleasant call.

Mrs. Wm. B. Martin is at Jamestown, Dakota. Mr. Martin is preparing to make his future home at this promising city.

Watson Snyder and family are in the city again. Left home for a visit here during the winter.

Mr. A. M. Noble came home Saturday from a six week's stay at Petoskey, a pleasant and health imparting visit.

Arthur Smith is on a visit home. He and his father, J. E. Smith, have thousands of sheep and cattle pasturing over the wilds of Kansas.

Dr. A. B. Bell, dentist, from Ontario, Canada, recently graduating at Philadelphia Dental college has formed a copartnership with Dr. Barr. Office over post office.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Cleaveland, Miss Eliza Fuller, Mayor Scovill and wife, and S. Post attended the funeral exercises at Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Miller returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Virginia last Saturday. Mr. Miller says that old state, the mother of presidents, is moving forward grandly.

Mr. W. A. Philips, having had six weeks of instruction during his summer vacation, has received his diploma from the college of elocution, Chicago, Prof. Hamill, principal.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Thompson left on Wednesday for New York, New Haven, Providence, and different points in Maine. Mr. Thompson will have a big eye to his favorite clover and grass seeder,

Mr. Delos Showerman has returned from his summer's work in Colorado. He brought back rare specimens of gold, silver and lead, all the products of the mine in which he is interested. He was in the city Thursday.

PROF. GABRIEL CAMPBELL.—With pleasure we announce the appointment of Prof. Campbell to the chair of mental and moral philosophy in Bowdoin college. This is the leading college in the state of Maine, and this is the best endowed chair, once occupied by Upham, and the college is the alma mater of Longfellow, Hawthorne, and a long line of worthies. The chair of mental and moral philosophy has as a foundation, a legacy of $50,000. The entire income of this amount goes to the support of the professor who occupies this chair—at present $3000. We congratulate the Professor on this appointment, believing that he will honorably and ably fill the position, both to the credit of the college and of his native state.

DIED.

HELDEBRAND.—Sept. 23d, 1881, JOHN HELDEBRAND, aged 60 years.

MADIGAN.—In this city, September 25th, of old age and dropsy, PATRICK MADIGAN.

HOLLY.—In Denton, Sept. 28th a child of Mr. E. Holly.

The reason there was no great political conflict last fall is because each party was firing at a mark, each in its own way—the Democratic party firing to the rear; the Republican to the front

Light itself is a great corrective. A thousand wrongs and abuses that are grown in darkness disappear like owls and bats before the light of day.

All along the dim centuries are gleaming lamps which mind has lighted, and these revealing to him (the historian) the path which humanity has trod.

Greek is perhaps the most perfect instrument of thought ever invented by man, and its literature has never been equalled in purity of style and boldness of expression.

The habit of daring each other to do difficult and sometimes dangerous things is very common among children and even those of larger growth. The practice often leads to the commission of foolish acts which serve no good purpose, and a disregard of danger which is often mistaken for courage, but in reality is nothing but recklessness. The child who will not take a dare is considered as wanting in courage, but in reality he may posess more of the real article than those who thus accuse him.

We are exposed to danger every day of our lives, and to expose ourselves to it unnecessarily is reckless and wicked. Children should be taught that not to do some foolish or dangerous act, when they are dared to do it, is not cowardice but prudence, and will not prevent the exhibition of courage when there is occasion for it.

The way Dr. Nathaniel Colver fought the tobacco habit:

"At length my last battle was fought with the foul demon. I called upon a dying man, a man of my church. He said that tobacco had brought him to his death bed, and he should die a happier man if he left his testimony in writing against this sin. I wrote from his dictation, and he gave it his signature. My reflections were painful. A dying brother giving his testimony against a sin of which I, his pastor, am guilty! Oh, then I called God to witness that I renounced tobacco for ever! I was in earnest—determined to conquer. But the next morning as I took to my study, the conflict was terrible. Hell seemed to be let loose upon my soul. I thought I saw Satan enter my door in the shape of a plug of cavendish tobacco. I thought I heard him say, 'Come, Mr. Colver, why do you reject me? I always do you good, try me again.' At this point God gave me an unwonted resolution. I remembered Luther's successful conflict with Satan, and exclaimed, 'You black, slimy, nauseous fiend, begone!' That, brother was a finality. I have not been troubled with tobacco since. May God help tobacco-using ministers as he helped me, is my prayer."

SWIFT JUDGMENT.

During the "crusade," some earnest christian women in a village in Northern Pennsylvania went to the chief saloon-keeper of the place, and said: "We want you to look at the names on the headstones in our graveyard, and count the young men who have gone there from drink sold by you. Is it not about time you should stop this business?"

The saloon-keeper pointing significantly to a license hanging on the wall, answered: "There is the authority for my business; and whatever may be the results, I'll sell, if I go to hell with my whole family. Got out of this place!"

They went on their way, leaving the saloon keeper in the hands of God. Two weeks from that time the oldest son went out of the world fighting demons in *delirium tremens*. Two months later, another son was run over by a railroad train, and brought home dead. Three months later, his wife died in a lunatic asylum. A few weeks afterward, the last one of his boys was brought home on a shutter dead—killed in a row in a neighboring saloon.

The man is now a lunatic.—*Christian Woman.*

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Ingram. 899 6m

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

[Corrected up to the hour of Publication.

WHEAT,	$ 1 33	@	1 35
FLOUR, XXX	7 00		
" Snow Flake	8 00	@	8 50
" Minnesota Patent	9 50		
CORN	70	@	75
OATS	42	@	43
BEANS	2 00	@	2 75
CLOVER SEED	4 25	@	4 75
TIMOTHY	3 25	—	3 50
POTATOES	80	@	90
APPLES, per bbl	1 25	—	1 50
HONEY, cap	16	—	18
CHEESE	14	—	15
BUTTER, Fancy in tubs	25	—	28
" extra		—	
" crock	25	—	28
" rolls	20	—	22
EGGS, per doz	16	—	18
CHICKENS, per lb Spring	10	—	12
TURKEYS, " "	10	—	11
PORK, per cwt	5 75	—	7 00
" in bbls	17 05	—	
LARD	12	—	14
HAMS	15	—	16
BEEF, in quarter	5	—	5½
TALLOW		—	5¾
GREEN HIDES	6½	—	7
CURED "	9	—	
DEACON SKINS	25	—	40
SHEEP PELTS	30	—	35
LAMB PELTS	35	—	50
HAY, per ton	8 00	—	10 00
WOOL, per lb	28	—	32
BUCKWHEAT	60	@	

LIVE STOCK.

COWS, Milch	$ 30 00	—	4000
" Fatted, per lb	3	—	
STEERS, medium, per lb	3	—	3½
" fatted, 1,200 lbs or over, per lb	4½	—	5
SHEEP, store	3 00	—	3 00½
LAMBS	2 00	—	2 50
" fatted, per lb	5	—	
HOGS, store, per lb	5½	—	
" fatted, "	5½	—	6

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See Some of our Bargains!

Dry Goods, Nice Worsted Goods, 12½ Ct. per Yard.
Beautiful Brocades, 18, 20 and 25 Ct. per Yard
All kinds of DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.
Cashmeres, Double Width, all Wool, 37½, 50 and 75 Cts. per Yard.
All New Shades " " " " 50 Cts. per Yard. *Special Bargains.*
Silks—Great Variety, Black and Colored, 50, 75 and 100 Cts.
Black Silks—We have a decided Bargain in Black Silks, suitable for Cloaks and Dolmans, at $1.25 and $1.50 per Yard. *See them.*
Domestics, Prints, Cottons, Linens, at lower Prices than ever known in this market.

Cloaks, Dolmans, Cloakings,

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THE MOST CULTIVATED, BEAUTIFUL,

YOUNGEST AMERICAN STAR

LILLIAN CLEVES

WHO HAS PROVEN

BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL

EVERYWHERE!

THE BOSTON HERALD says—"Miss Lillian Cleves (Clark) might go upon the road and play Miss Clara Morris' roles so that the ordinary observers would mistake her for the distinguished emotional. In voice, action, gesture and mannerisms, one is singularly like the other. Miss Cleves will star next season in 'Only a Farmer's Daughter.'"

THE BALTIMORE SUN says—"Miss Lillian Cleves, as the heroine, is possessed of extraordinary abilities, and particularly in the emotional scene, gave evidence of strength unsurpassed by any one on our stage. 'The Beggar's Scene,' in the second act, was illustrated in a manner little short of the sublime, and the electric applause of the crowded house was enough to gratify the ambition of the fair actress."

This gifted young artiste will appear in Elliott Barnes' greatest American Drama,

ONLY —A—

FARMER'S DAUGHTER

Conceded by Press and Public to be

THE PLAY OF THE CENTURY,

AS PLAYED 100 NIGHTS IN NEW YORK.

THE NEW YORK HERALD says—"Mr. Barnes has written a good play. It is one that will live, and if always given by a company as superior as the one forming the present combination, it will bring honor and profit to the author."

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says—"It is a peculiar drama, bold in its portrayal of wickedness, yet thrillingly interesting. An old farmer has a beautiful daughter, who is beloved by an author who marries her and vows to protect and cherish her until death. Ten years afterward the author has grown famous and rich. An adventuress, in the guise of the widow of a French general, invades the household, and with the aid of a male accomplice, succeeds in alienating the husband and wife, slays the wife and child, gets possession of the husband and his money, is slain by the latter and fills a pauper's grave."

THE NEW YORK WORLD says—"'Only a Farmer's Daughter' has a pronounced melodramatic tone; it is highly emotional, and it might be said, sensational, and having a strong plot, and being very skillfully constructed, it follows that there are many strong situations and plenty of life and action all through—in short, that it is a very effective acting play."

THE NEW YORK MIRROR says—"'Only a Farmer's Daughter,' which was produced at this house on last Monday evening, has made a palpable and unquestionable hit. From the falling of the curtain on the first act, its success was assured, and as the play progressed the plaudits of a numerous audience proved that Mr. Barnes' latest work is destined to become popular with the masses, and that really is the criterion of success."

The piece will be produced with every attention to detail and dramatic significance, under the IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE AUTHOR.

Especial attention is called to

THE DRAMATIC COMPANY

engaged to support this charming lady, headed by the distinguished young Tragedian

Mr. RICHARD FOOTE.

THE HARTFORD TIMES says—"Richard Foote's Richelieu might be compared to that of Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, or Barry Sullivan, without losing in dignity."

Mr. ELLIOTT BARNES.

THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER says—"Elliott Barnes is one of the best and most natural actors now on the stage." And

Miss BERTHA WELBY.

LAWRENCE BARRETT says—"She is attractive, refined and intelligent. I regard her as one of our best leading women."

Every lady and gentleman especially engaged as **the Author's Ideal in their respective parts**

ACT 1st. The Escape from Prison. The Conspiracy.
ACT 2d. The Wealthy Author's Home. The Adventuress scores a Victory.
ACT 3d. The Farmer's Daughter Asserts her Rights. A Mother's Love. A Child's Devotion.
ACT 4th. Poverty Hollow. The Maniac. *"Your teachings have made me the wretch I am."*

☞NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. Seats now on Sale at the usual places.

E. O. SKELTON, Bus. Manager. C. R. GARDINER, Manager.

☞ The elegant costumes worn by LILLIAN CLEVES were made by WORTH, the celebrated Man Milliner of Paris. They were imported by Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, 23d St., New York.

Prices of Admission, 35, 50 and 75 Cts.

Seats for Sale at S. H. DODGE'S Jewelry Store, without Extra Charge.